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## U.K. Yields In EU Feud, Opening Way To Expansion

**Backbenchers Attack Major for 'Compromise' In Dispute on Voting**

By John Darnton  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Britain yielded Tuesday in a bitter dispute over voting rights in the European Union, paving the way for the admission of three Scandinavian countries and Austria next January.

Although it claimed to have won a "compromise" from the other countries in finally settling the dispute over voting procedures, the government was attacked in the House of Commons by its own backbenchers, as well as the opposition, for picking a needless fight with its

German muscle helped bring the deal. Page 2.

European partners and then being forced into a humiliating "climbdown."

Amid reports of a divisive cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, the episode was seen by commentators as another setback for Prime Minister John Major. Only a week ago, he was talking tough and suggesting that Britain would rather see the enlargement of the EU delayed than give in on what he said was an issue of principle.

Members of Parliament gasped Tuesday as Tony Marlow, a maverick Conservative, rose to charge that Mr. Major had "no authority, credibility or identifiable policy in this vital area," and said he should "stand aside and make way for somebody else who can provide the party and the country with direction and leadership."

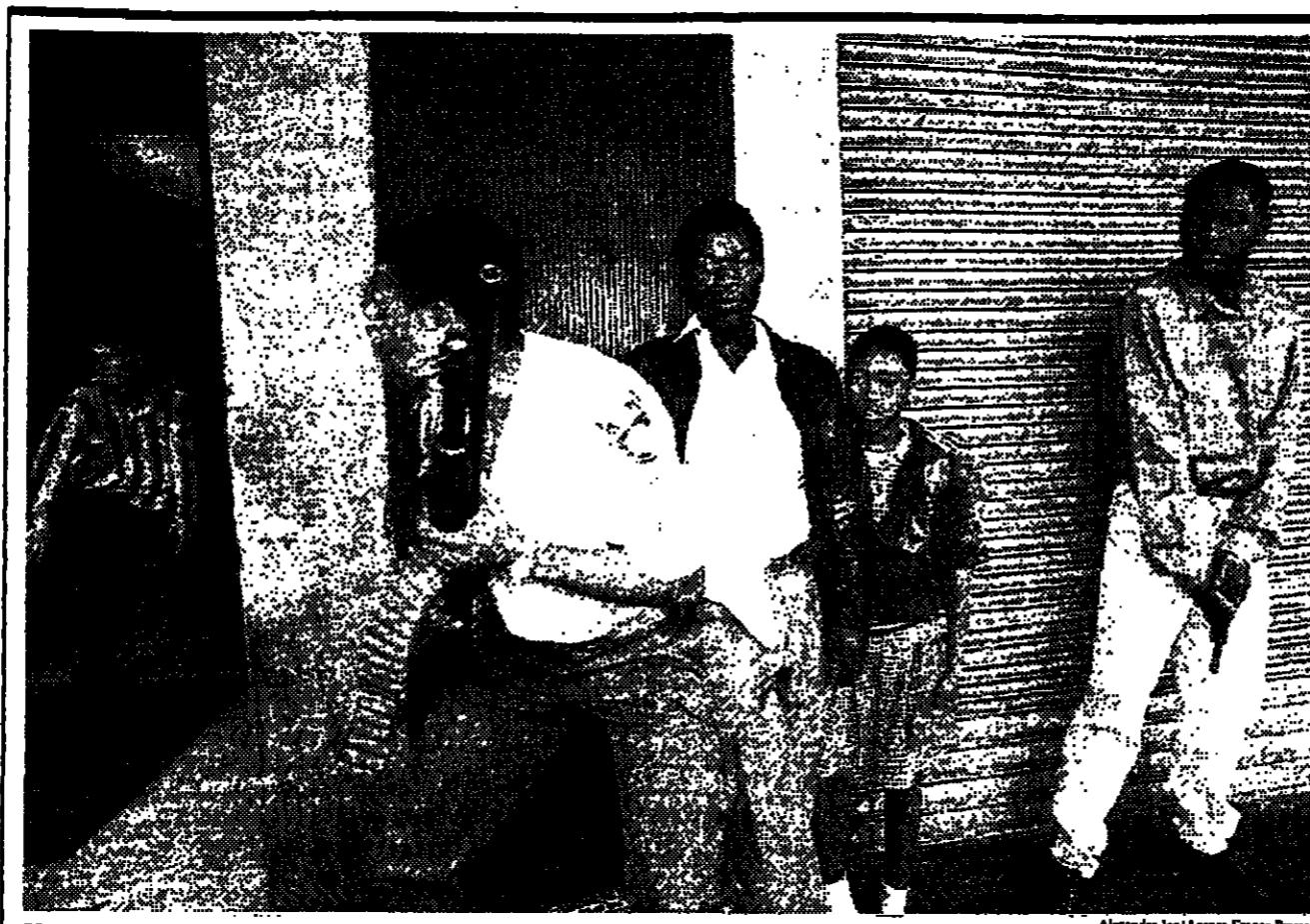
Mr. Major looked shaken by the tirade, which marked the first time anyone had faced a leader of his party in the House and advised him to resign. Opposition Labor members cheered for Mr. Marlow to be given more time to speak.

The dispute that held up enlargement of the union was on the surface an arcane dispute over how many votes would be needed for a majority of EU countries to be able to block decisions of the majority once the four new members join.

But it dredged up fears that the union, which began as a six-member trading bloc in 1957, had grown into a tightly knit political and economic colossus whose laws and regulations reach deep into the lives of its member states. Nowhere are these fears felt more strongly than in Britain, where the Conservative Party is falling under the spell of its right wing. The so-called "Euroskeptics," under the spiritual leadership of Mr. Major's predecessor, Lady Thatcher, now in the House of Lords, argue fervently that British sovereignty is being gobblled up by a federal superstate in Brussels.

In the new set-up, if Austria, Sweden, Norway and Finland join, the total votes will rise to 90. Ten countries wanted the blocking minority to rise proportionately to 27, but Britain and Spain wanted it to remain at 23. As things stand, a decision could be blocked by two large states and a small state. Under the new arrangement, it would take three large states or two large ones and two or more small ones.

Britain defended the position in rounds of talks in Brussels and elsewhere and went down to the wire in negotiations in Greece this weekend. As part of a package that was presented to the Commons today, Mr. Major said that while 27 votes would be required to block a decision, 23 would be enough for a "reasonable" delay. The length of the delay had not been specified.



Youths sheltering with Johannesburg policemen after reports of sniper fire raised tensions Tuesday, a day after a deadly protest.

Alexander Joe/Agence France-Presse

## South Africans Delay Peace Talks

By Paul Taylor  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's pre-election tensions rose several more degrees Tuesday as a proposed meeting of Zulu, ANC and government leaders to defuse political violence was postponed and the head of an anti-election party predicted war if the voting was not delayed.

King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus asked for a postponement of a meeting that had been hastily arranged following gun battles Monday in which at least 53 people were killed and hundreds were wounded when armed Zulus who oppose the elections marched into Johannesburg's central business district and encountered what appeared to be sniper fire.

The king said it would be inappropriate to hold the talks, scheduled to have started

Wednesday, before the victims of the carnage had been buried. Negotiators said they expected to be able to reschedule the meeting for the week after Easter. It is to be attended by King Goodwill; President Frederik W. de Klerk, the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela; and the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party chairman, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi blamed the ANC for the killings and made clear his intention to treat the dead as martyrs in his anti-election campaign. He called for a nationwide Zulu day of mourning on April 27, in the middle of the three-day election period.

He also warned that the massacre at Shell House, the ANC national headquarters building, shows that we have now entered a final struggle to the finish between the ANC

and the Zulu nation unless there is an extension of the voting date deadline."

Despite the hardening of political positions after one of the worst days of violence in South Africa's modern history, the officials charged with supervising and running the election, the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission — pressed ahead with steps to preserve the election date and assure free political activity.

The council adopted a resolution that would give South African Defense Forces greater powers to maintain order in the black homeland of KwaZulu and its surrounding province of Natal, where Zulu-based resistance to the election has contributed to a record 266 political deaths this month.

The chairman of the council, Johan Krieger, said he saw no reason, despite rising

See SUMMIT, Page 6

## U.S. Hints at Alternatives in China Rift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Selectively withdrawing U.S. trade benefits to Chinese state-owned enterprises instead of broader sanctions could be a way to address China's absence of progress on human rights issues, Winston Lord, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, said Tuesday.

Mr. Lord said a targeted withdrawal of the benefits, known as most-favored-nation status, would be aimed at lessening the impact of the action on U.S. business and other "innocent bystanders" such as Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Many U.S. businesses are worried that withdrawing the preferential trade status would run into one of the world's largest and fastest-growing markets.

U.S. officials also have expressed concern that President Bill Clinton may have boxed himself into a corner by tying the status so directly to human rights, and have urged that in the future there be multilateral extension of the deal and no rights conditions. Mr. Lord echoed that sentiment Tuesday.

"I think there's an overwhelming view in the

Congress, as there is in the executive branch, that it would be much preferable to have a broader foundation for our relations and not have so much weight put on this annual debate," he said.

He also said dissension within the Clinton administration and between the White House and Congress was undermining its ability to strike an agreement with China on rights issues. "There ought to be more unity within the government," he said.

Withdrawing the status only from Chinese state-owned enterprises in the absence of progress on rights, trade and nuclear proliferation issues was part of a bill passed by Congress in

1992 that was vetoed by President George Bush.

The concept was included again in widely supported legislation that was introduced in Congress last year. But congressional action was preempted by President Clinton's decision to issue an executive order insisting China make overall significant progress on rights or risk losing most-favored-nation status when it comes up for renewal on June 3.

"In principle it's a good theory and one should be looking at it," Mr. Lord said.

Said he said the United States and China were working quietly on resolving the human rights impasse.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Ally Challenges Berlusconi Over Forming Cabinet

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — Less than a day after Italy's rightist alliance, led by the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, surged to victory in watershed national elections, a power struggle within the alliance's ranks raised questions Tuesday about its ability to form a stable government.

At the same time, some commentators began to express concern that the strong showing by the neofascist National Alliance would bring a resurgence of extremism 51 years after the fall of fascism in 1943.

When the neofascist leader Gianfranco Fini hailed about 2,000 supporters in Rome's Piazza del Popolo early Tuesday, hundreds of youths in the crowd gave straight-armed Fascist salutes and chanted "Duce, Duce" — the rallying cry of the late dictator Benito Mussolini.

Ever since the first computer projections

predicted that Berlusconi rich helped him to success in politics. • Rightists hold absolute majority in lower house. Page 6

The league polled only 8 percent of the ballots, but, under Italy's new voting system mixing direct and proportional ballots, the percentage left Mr. Bossi's followers claiming to have taken 106 seats in the lower house — twice its share in the previous Parliament and more than enough to scuttle the rightist parliamentary majority.

Some analysts took the league's hard-nosed stance as the start of bitter and protracted negotiations in the traditional Italian manner on the formation of a new government after the new Parliament convenes for the first time to elect its two speakers on April 15.

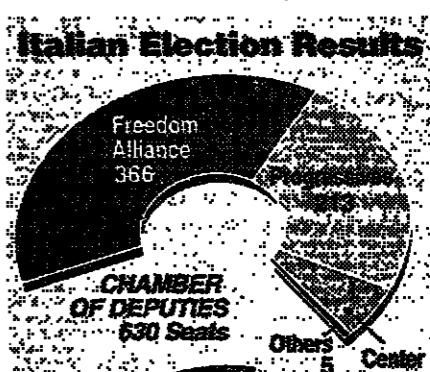
"Behind the great change, there was to be seen the usual Italian, political uncertainty, unstable if not ungovernable, seeking only cease-fires or revenge," said Marcello Sorgi, a columnist for *La Stampa*. Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Fini met in Rome without Mr. Bossi on Tuesday to begin negotiations for a coalition.

"We spoke of everything, including Bossi," Mr. Fini said.

It is by no means clear how the supporters of the Northern League's chief would react to a pullout from the coalition that would leave them isolated from the center of power in Rome.

The rightist landslide in the lower house, more used to razor-thin majorities, seemed to reflect the rage of many Italians toward the disgraced Christian Democrats and their allies

See ITALY, Page 6



Freedom Alliance (Right): Includes Forza Italia, National Alliance, and Northern League.

Progressives (Left): Includes Democratic Party of the Left, PSDI, Communist Refoundation, and Lin. Verde.

Center: Includes Pact for Italy and Popular Party.

Source: Reuters

The U.S. position was that there was no progress in any other of the key areas.

Calling the package a "big disappointment," Michael Harrington, an economist at Schroders Securities in Tokyo, said: "The reason the surplus is so high is because of trade restrictions. That's what the package was meant to attack, and it has failed to attack that."

"The problem with Japan has not been regulation on the books," said Alan Tonelson, research director of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "It's the informal business practices that are not on the books."

Japanese officials sought to play up the significance of the package. Mr. Hosokawa said it was a first step toward increased liberalization of Japan's markets. "These measures identify the path of such economic reform," he said.

The government also said it would agree to U.S. demands to strengthen the investigative powers of Japan's Fair Trade Commission by promising that Japan's Anti-Monopoly Law would be "strictly enforced."

(Bloomberg, AP)

Institute in St. Louis for 25 years, he is infinitely more amusing and accessible than his former teachers and mentors, but he suffers from the nagging problem of not being nearly as famous.

"People wanted Dr. Masters to write about the psychology of love right off the bat," Dr. Kolodny said, "but it's a little like going into a French restaurant and saying, 'Hey, where's the Chinese food?'"

"Ahhh," Mrs. Johnson interrupted. "Bob, I think a better analogy would be going into cardiac surgery and saying, 'Where's the romance, the valentines, the hearts and flowers?'"

Dr. Kolodny brought his wife along, and Dr. Masters' new wife was there as well, all merengue blonde hair and Chanelish suit.

In a recent interview with The New York Times, Mrs. Johnson intimated that it wasn't so much a sex problem that caused their divorce last year, but that Dr. Masters seemed devoted to watching sports on television.

Dr. Masters rubbed the arm of his chair

See SEX, Page 2

## Remake Plan for Balkans: Urgent, Risky, Two-Faced

By John Pomfret  
*Washington Post Service*

ZAGREB, Croatia — Three years after the shots were fired that triggered two wars in the Balkans and the worst atrocities in Europe since World War II, a solution is emerging from the ashes of what used to be Yugoslavia.

Created in Washington, Moscow, Geneva, and the capitals of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia, the plan aims to remake the region.

The peace process, restarted after the Feb. 5 killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's open-air mar-

ket and a NATO threat to use force around the Bosnian capital, has moved forward with remarkable speed compared with the negotiations that sputtered along for months in Geneva. But, according to one diplomat, it has "a limited shelf life."

According to diplomats involved in the process, the emerging Balkans peace plan would allow the Serbs, who have been blamed for instigating the recent wars in Bosnia and Croatia, to keep much of the Bosnian territory they occupy, 72 percent of the country. It would largely ignore demands by the Bosnian Muslims that the estimated 1 million people driven from their homes be permitted to return to the diplomatic said.

In return, they said, the Serbs would have to hand over the 27 percent of neighboring Croatia that they have held since the war began in

NEWS ANALYSIS

early 1991. They have since declared an independent "Republic of the Serb Krajina" there.

However, the peace process turns out, it is a watershed for the United States and Russia. Diplomats from both nations said none of the recent success could have occurred without U.S.-Russian teamwork.

The joint effort was continuing Tuesday as Peter W. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Croatia, joined a Russian envoy, Vitali L. Churkin, at a second round of talks in Zagreb aimed at carrying out an enduring cease-fire in Cro-



VIGIL — A South Korean border guard, left, keeping watch Tuesday, as both sides lowered the tone. Page 6.

## Mexican Party Picks Candidate

Mexico's governing party chose Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, a Yale-trained economist and former education minister, as its candidate in the August presidential election. He succeeds Luis Donaldo Colosio, who was killed last week. (Page 7)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 63.33	Down 0.84%
3,699.02	111.23
<b>The Dollar</b>	
New York, Tues. 8:45 P.M.	previous close
DM 1.6727	1.6722
Pound 1.485	1.4961
Yen 103.125	104.05
FF 5.723	5.712

## Masters and Johnson: Old but Still at It

By Martha Sherrill  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — They were not carrying stethoscopes and thermometers or wearing white lab coats, but no two people have ever talked so candidly about sex as much as Masters and Johnson and continued to be so hopelessly unsexy.

At the Four Seasons

## Behind EU Settlement, a Flexing of German Muscle

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

**London** — Diplomats say that vigorous German diplomacy helped nurture a compromise about voting rights in the European Union that enabled all 12 existing members, including Britain, to agree to terms for the admission of the Nordic states and Austria next year.

But Germany's willingness to use muscle to advance its interests has left some French officials fearing distinctly uneasy about their big neighbor, while their British counterparts feel somewhat let down by Bonn's vigorous pushing of a compromise on voting rights within the 12-nation bloc that was finally accepted Tuesday by Britain.

French misgivings that the European Union would come under even greater German sway with the addition of the four new members next year, and possibly Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic around the turn of the century, are not shared in London, British officials say.

"We don't have to worry that the center of gravity will shift eastward," a British official said.

But Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament this week that Britain had thought the Germans supported its position on voting procedures, until Bonn began pushing a compromise last week.

Germany, which will take over the six-month presidency of the Union on July 1, has dominated the Greek presidency that began Jan. 1, with Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel playing the key role in brokering terms for the admission of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria according to many diplomats.

Mr. Kinkel, a former intelligence chief who often uses vigorous Swabian rusti-

**The British say they do not share French misgivings that the EU will come under even greater German sway with the addition of new members.**

cisms to make forceful points, virtually took over the chair at the key meetings in Brussels where diplomats say the terms for Norway's entry were thrashed out in rigorous negotiations with Spain about fishing quotas in Norwegian North Sea waters.

The French Ambassador to Bonn, François Scheer, told German journalists last week that Mr. Kinkel had shocked some of his colleagues by telling the Spaniards

and others that Germany would break their backs if they did not compromise — language Mr. Kinkel and his aides later insisted he never used.

But the German foreign minister has repeatedly and publicly said that the European Union needed balance from wealthy Northern European countries to offset the financial drain of poorer recent additions from Southern Europe like Spain, Portugal and Greece.

France is sensitive about this, less because it considers itself as a Mediterranean country than because it has claimed, since 1957, to lead the movement toward closer European unity, with Germany as a key, but definitely junior, partner.

"It is not just the French who have difficulty accepting the new position of Germany," Mr. Scheer told German journalists. Mr. Kinkel, incensed, called the French ambassador to the Foreign Ministry for an explanation, and the tempest soon passed.

But President François Mitterrand later went out of his way to receive Mr. Scheer in Paris, and the French daily *Le Monde* said that the French ambassador had been right.

The character of Franco-German relations has profoundly changed since unification, in style as well as content," the newspaper said.

Both France and Britain, when Marga-

ret Thatcher was prime minister, tried to delay German unification in 1990, but her successor, John Major, has cultivated a good relationship with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Major told the House of Commons on Tuesday that he, too, hoped that Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic would join the European Union near the turn of the century.

The Germans hope that including them would help anchor economic and political stability in the tumultuous territory that begins at Germany's eastern border, but some observers in France fear that it would push their country further toward the sidelines of a union it has always hoped to dominate.

Britain insisted after terms for Norway, Finland, Sweden and Austria were worked out that the number of weighted votes required to block European Union-wide decisions should stay at 23 instead of rising to 27 when four new members come in and raise the total number of votes from 76 to 90.

Larger countries like Germany, Britain and France have 10 votes and small ones like Denmark and Ireland have three each, so what Britain wanted was to enable two larger countries and one smaller one to continue to be able to block Europe-wide measures they felt were not in their interests.

Spain, which has eight votes, also took this stand at first but later accepted a Greek compromise that decisions objected to by countries with a total of 23 votes should be delayed for a "reasonable period" and then approved unless there was a total of 27 votes against them.

That left the British at the spot.

"Britain against Europe cannot in our saner moments be our rallying cry," Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said last week before going off to negotiate the final compromise in Greece over the weekend.

The Germans kept up the pressure on the British and Spanish governments to endorse the compromise by Tuesday, to meet deadlines set by the European Parliament for ratification of the accession agreements.

"The formula we found over the weekend should be acceptable to Great Britain and Spain," Mr. Kinkel said. "A further delay in reaching agreement would block the accession of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Austria to the European Union. The future development of the European Union is at stake."

Mr. Major, who did not say whether he found such statements helpful in British internal political debate, told Parliament on Tuesday that all other countries agreed that the whole voting system should be reviewed in 1996, and that the British government had therefore accepted the compromise as well.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Balladur Seeks Pay-Plan Alternative As Student Strikers Tie Up Traffic

**PARIS** (AP) — Students blocked highways in Paris and the provinces Tuesday while the government worked to find an alternative to a decree reducing the minimum wage for many young people that set off nationwide protests.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, his credibility shaken when he suspended the law after vowing to stick with it, canceled a television appearance Tuesday night marking his first year in office.

Student leaders continued to plan for a demonstration Thursday in Paris to pressure the rightist government to fully withdraw the law, which cuts minimum wages for many youths. A teachers' union announced plans to join them.

Hundreds of students blocked the entrance to Paris from the main northern highway during Tuesday's rush hour, causing a major traffic jam. Earlier, they occupied a suburban train station, preventing trains from reaching the platforms and forcing passengers to get off in the middle of the tracks.

### Shanghai Dissidents Urge Democracy

**BEIJING** (AP) — In a new sign of resurgent political activism, Shanghai dissidents said Tuesday they had sent the government an open letter demanding democratic change. The move is significant because it indicates that a recent round of police harassment and detentions has not dampened the dissident's enthusiasm or halted their activity.

The letter sent Friday to the standing committee of the national legislature protests the recent large-scale police detentions. Also sent was a 15-point political statement demanding the enactment of laws ensuring freedom of the press and of political activity.

It also demands the right to form independent labor unions, the end of Communist Party control over the police and military, and the removal of political crimes from the legal code, two signatories, Bao Ge and Yang Zhou, said in telephone interviews.

### Sinn Fein Leader Calls for New Talks

**LONDON** (AFP) — Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, said he did not know in advance about mortar attacks by the IRA on London's Heathrow airport.

In an interview Tuesday in Today newspaper, Mr. Adams appealed to the British government to "call the bluff of the IRA" by holding talks to clarify a joint declaration for peace in Northern Ireland. Following the first Heathrow mortar attack, Mr. Adams declined to condemn it and said that more "spectacular" would take place. They did, although none of the mortars exploded.

But he told Today: "I had wanted to argue that this was a challenge, that the conflict had not been resolved and that we must resolve it. Yes, I used the unfortunate term, 'spectacular.' I didn't know about the attacks. Sinn Fein does not go to the IRA for permission, and certainly the IRA doesn't come to me."

### Toll Heavy in Mozambique Storm

**MAPUTO**, Mozambique (AP) — More than 1 million people were homeless Tuesday after a cyclone and heavy rains struck northern Mozambique.

Carlos Cardoso, a journalist, said the toll stood at 24 dead and more than 200 injured, but authorities feared the figure would rise as reports came in from remote towns and villages. Government and United Nations rescue teams were supplying tents, food, medicine and drinking water to areas in Nampula province.

The brunt of the cyclone hit Nacala, an Indian Ocean port about 2,000 kilometers (1,200 miles) north of Maputo, on Thursday night, sinking three boats. The storm then moved inland, destroying hundreds of thatched-roof homes. The cyclone was followed by heavy rains.

### Museveni Backers Lead in Uganda

**KAMPALA** (Reuters) — Supporters of President Yoweri Museveni secured an early strong showing on Tuesday in Uganda's first real experiment with democracy, officials said.

With more than 20 percent of ballots counted from Monday's vote for a new assembly, government ministers had good backing and Mr. Museveni's supporters fared particularly well in the south and southwest. Mr. Museveni did not run for any of the 214 seats in the new constituent assembly, and campaigning on the basis of political parties was barred, but the polls pitted his supporters against critics demanding a faster transition to a multiparty system.

### Ransom Is Discussed for 'Scream'

**OSLO** (Reuters) — A group of Norwegian investors is discussing paying a ransom for one of the world's most famous paintings, "The Scream," a spokeswoman for Culture Minister Aase Kleveland said Tuesday.

The Norwegian daily Dagbladet said an anonymous group had been negotiating with representatives of the purported thieves over a \$5-million crown (about \$685,000) ransom for the 1893 Norwegian work. It was stolen from an Oslo gallery Feb. 12.

"The Scream," painted by Edward Munch, shows a waif-like figure wide-mouthed in terror beneath a blood-red sky.

### 13 Die in Kashmir Munitions Blast

**SRINAGAR, India** (AP) — An explosion at an army munitions depot killed at least 13 soldiers Tuesday and wounded 7, starting a huge fire. Rescue teams were continuing to search for victims. The Defense Ministry ruled out sabotage as the cause of the explosion.

The depot stored explosives and arms seized from Muslim separatists whose separatist movement in Kashmir turned violent four years ago. More than 8,500 people have been killed since then.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Loch Ness Tourist Sub Is Launched

**DRUMNADROCHIT, Scotland** (AFP) — The Loch Ness Monster Center launched a submarine Tuesday for tourists who want to explore Scotland's most famous body of water.

For \$68 (\$100) each, five tourists and a pilot can descend 230 meters (750 feet) into the loch's deepest depths. Amateur marine biologists or monster-watchers will not be too cramped in the white Canadian-made craft. About the size of a small bus, it measures more than 10 meters and 24 tons.

Olympic Airways has begun flying to Stockholm five times a week from Athens and Salónica, with a stop in Copenhagen, a service that is to last until Oct. 29.

Nigerian workers shut all fuel depots, threatening even more severe gasoline shortages in the oil-producing nation. The government deployed soldiers around the depots, located outside all major cities, to protect them from possible damage by strikers. The workers are protesting plans to privatize management of the depots.

Vandals stealing copper wire from telephone lines have cut communications in four large areas of Douala, Cameroon's economic capital. The government radio reported. It said the thieves sold the wire to forgers making false bank notes. Government offices, oil companies, Douala's two radio stations, banks, airlines, hotels and hundreds of others seem to have been without telephone service since Monday, the report said. (AP)

Austrian Airlines and Delta Air Lines have reached agreement effective July 1, to coordinate flight times, use of terminals, check-in facilities and marketing.

(AP)

### SEX: Decades Later, Masters & Johnson Are Still at It

Continued from Page 1  
shot the Palestinians in the head at close range after they had been killed. Palestinians also said one of the Fatah activists who was wounded in the first round of fire was killed at close range by an Israeli.

"If this had happened at midday, they would still be alive," a senior Israeli official said. "A bunch of soldiers who were chasing, whether, such as Hamas, and they bumped into these Palestinians in fatigues, armed, waving their weapons. So they shot them. Then they find out they are the wrong people — they are Fatah. Blame it on a loaded situation, many people are roaming free with weapons. It was a kind of a screw up."

The episode underscored how Israeli forces continue to launch military operations against Palestinians in the occupied territories, even as Israel is preparing to withdraw from parts of the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Last week, Israeli soldiers bombarded an apartment house in Hebron, killing three Hamas activists in a two-day siege.

After the Israeli-Palestinian accord in September, there was an informal cease-fire declared between El Fatah and the Israeli troops. But the cease-fire crumbled, and Israeli troops shot and killed a number of El Fatah activists, while others returned to taking up arms against Israeli targets.

This is the message the electorates gave us and they showed under which party they want this merger to happen," she told True Path Party deputies.

With 84 percent of the vote counted, the main opposition Motherland Party had 21 percent.

The Social Democrat Populist Party, the junior coalition partner, had 13 percent. The far-right National Action Party had 8 percent and the rest of the vote was divided among eight other parties.

In final results, Welfare Party members won 22 mayoral races; Motherland won 11; and the Social Democrats, True Path and National Action, seven each.

(Reuters, AP)

ried about their own inadequacy." Perceived or real?" added Mrs. Johnson.

"Right," said Dr. Kolodny, "and these are people who create sexual problems for themselves inadvertently, by worry, by self fulfilling prophecies that start out as simply poor sexual confidence or poor self-esteem."

It sounds so complicated it's amazing anybody does it.

"Shows you," Mrs. Johnson said, "how strong the reproductive impulse is."

The book covers all kinds of new front — AIDS, infertility, teenage sex, plus endless problem-solving — "skills that people can try on their own," Dr. Kolodny said. It answers questions you might have — like why sexual desire for somebody you have seen naked a million times can fade — backed by the most amazing clinical research.

One chapter deals with sexual appetites, and why some people seem to want more sex than others. Dr. Kolodny tried to answer the

eternal question: Why do people have affairs?

"Men usually have affairs to find sexual variety and excitement," he said, "while women are more apt to have affairs looking for emotional returns."

They used such words as "accoutrements" and "gestalt." They talked about "meaningful dialogue" and doing "cross-cultural work."

"If people have no interest in sex, is it possible to have a healthy, happy, contented marriage?" Dr. Kolodny asked. "Sure! Why should any experts be the arbiters? That's like telling someone they can't be a vegetarian."

"Let's just hope," said Mr. Johnson, "that these people not interested in sex are married to each other."

"If they're not," said Dr. Kolodny, "they're going to come see us."

Dr. Kolodny tried to answer the

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# THE AMERICAS / FRIENDS OF THE FIRST LADY'S

## Women Democrats Rush to the Defense Of Hillary Clinton

By Gwen Ifill  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A group of Democratic women, tied by politics to the White House but purposefully steering clear of direct administration influence, has begun a campaign to defend Hillary Rodham Clinton against attacks arising from her role in the Whitewater affair.

The women, some of whom have expressed frustration among themselves about Mrs. Clinton's choice not to speak out vigorously on her own behalf, have been meeting for a month in Washington to plot ways to strike back at what they consider unfair press coverage and partisan assault.

At meetings among Democrats around the country, they have been distributing lapel stickers that read, "Don't pillory

Hillary." In the weeks ahead, they plan to begin writing letters to newspaper editorial pages, telephoning radio talk programs and appearing on television to assert that Mrs. Clinton has come under attack because she is an untraditional first lady who wields unusual power.

As its first step into the arena of national opinion, the group bought a full-page advertisement in the Tuesday issue of The New York Times that likens Mrs. Clinton to Eleanor Roosevelt and disputes several accusations central to the Whitewater inquiry. The advertisement was paid for with \$50,000 in donations from individuals around the country.

The defense of Mrs. Clinton has been coordinated by Lynn Cutler and Ann F. Lewis, two consultants in Washington with long ties to the Democratic Party.

The group has grown to include supporters like Susan Thomases, a New York lawyer; Joanne Woodward, the actress; Letty Cottin Pogrebin, the writer; and a few men, including Tony Randall, the actor, and Michael D. Barnes and Tony Coelho, both former members of Congress.

Specifically not included on the list are current elected officials and members of the Clinton administration.

Organizers concede that there have been "after hours" conversations about the matter with White House officials. "Running a full-page ad is not exactly a secret strategy," Ms. Lewis said.

But Ms. Lewis, Ms. Cutler and advisers who said they knew nothing of the campaign played down such influence, saying their participation would only taint an otherwise spontaneous effort.



A. Scott Applewhite/Reuters  
Hillary Rodham Clinton taking a morning bike ride in Coronado, California, on the first day of the Clinton family's vacation there.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Incumbents Running Scared

**WASHINGTON** — Zell Miller has been a fixture in Georgia Democratic politics for two decades, as governor for the last four years and as lieutenant governor for 16 years before that. This year he's running scared.

"Am I aware I've got a heckuva race coming up?" he said. "Sure. It's just out there and you try to deal with it."

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, has a similar battle ahead. Running for his third term, Mr. Lautenberg has poll numbers that would make any politician blanch. A recent poll found that only 28 percent of the people in his state said he deserved to be re-elected.

New York's governor, Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, wants a fourth term and may well get it. But a recent poll showed that just 36 percent of the voters give him high marks.

Mr. Cuomo, Mr. Lautenberg and Mr. Miller have plenty of company. Incumbents at all levels and in all regions are facing a bleak political landscape as they begin their campaigns.

"There's no question there's a cynicism out there that's been building for years, and it's probably at its high point," said Don Swetzer, political director at the Democratic National Committee. "To the extent that a lot of our incumbents haven't had to work very hard to get elected, they're going to have to this year. They're going to have to make the case for themselves."

Because Democrats have more incumbents at every level — House, Senate and in the governorships — they have more to fear this year than Republicans do. But incumbents from both parties are finding they must adapt to this new environment if they hope to survive.

Incumbency once meant respect and likely reelection, and it still carries enormous advantages. Incumbents typically can outraise and outspend their challengers by considerable margins.

But the mood of voter anger that surfaced in 1990 has hardened over the last four years, and once-comfortable incumbents find voters are less willing than ever to give them a break.

"The equation that you keep someone in office unless there's a reason to change clearly has been discredited in the voters' minds," said Geoff

Garin, a Democratic poll-taker. "Voters come to this process with a view that they at least ought to be open to the prospect of change."

### Harkin Campaign Must Pay Up

**WASHINGTON** — The Federal Election Commission says the 1992 presidential campaign of Iowa's Democratic senator, Tom Harkin, owes the government \$59,911 because it received apparently prohibited contributions and excessive federal matching funds. The largest amount owed was nearly \$25,000 to refund excess federal matching fund payments.

The election commission audits all presidential campaigns, and over the years has required repayments of as much as several hundred thousand dollars for a variety of reasons.

In the heat of a campaign, treasures can fail to notice contributions that later turn out to be illegal, and when this is found the money is required to be paid to the U.S. Treasury. The report said Senator Harkin's committee was formed June 3, 1991, to promote the presidential campaign of the senator. As of the end of last year the committee had cash on hand totaling more than \$200,000, the audit found.

### New Signatures on Currency

**WASHINGTON** — More than a year ago, Lloyd Bentsen replaced Nicholas F. Brady at the U.S. Treasury Department. Now, Mr. Bentsen's signature is about to replace the former treasury secretary's on U.S. currency.

The Treasury said Monday that Mr. Bentsen and Treasurer Mary Ellen Witrov will unveil a new currency series bearing their signatures at an April 7 ceremony at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing plant in Fort Worth, Texas.

Most currency in circulation now bears the names of Mr. Brady and the former treasurer, Catalina Villalpando, who held office during the Bush administration.

### Quote/Unquote

Hillary Rodham Clinton, asked how it felt to be out of Washington and on vacation in California: "It's great to be biking."

### Away From Politics

#### U.S. Rules Out Linking Caucasus Death to Ames

*The Associated Press*

**WASHINGTON** — The State Department has reaffirmed that a U.S. official killed last year in the republic of Georgia died in a random act of violence.

The statement came in response to questions about whether the death of the official, Fred Woodruff, 45, was linked to an accused CIA spy, Aldrich Hazen Ames.

A U.S. law enforcement investigation concluded that Mr. Woodruff's shooting death last year in the former Soviet Republic "was not politically motivated," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

Although the administration has not officially confirmed it, Mr. Woodruff is believed to have been a CIA officer. The director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., flew to Tbilisi from Moscow to bring home Mr. Woodruff's body.

Mr. Ames, accused with his wife, Rosario, of conspiracy to commit espionage, has been reported by several news organizations to have visited Georgia in July, the month before Mr. Woodruff was killed.

Mr. Woodruff was shot in the head while traveling with three

Georgian acquaintances. According to Mr. McCurry, investigators found that the four were driving about 40 kilometers (25 miles) outside Tbilisi on Aug. 8 when they came upon a stranded car.

A man from the stalled car, Azor Sharmania, tried to flag down the Woodruff vehicle and shot at it when the car did not stop.

He hit Mr. Woodruff, and later confessed to firing the single shot, said Mr. McCurry. He was arrested and convicted in the shooting, and sentenced last month to 15 years of hard labor.

The results of this investigation indicate that this attack was a random act of violence and was not politically motivated," Mr. McCurry said.

The CIA inspector-general is conducting his own investigation of the Woodruff case as part of his overall review of the Ames matter, a CIA spokesman said.

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## Newsweek Admits to 'Misunderstanding'

By Howard Kurtz  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Newsweek magazine has acknowledged that an article accusing Hillary Rodham Clinton of profiting from a "sweetheart deal" was based on a "misunderstanding" with the source, who has denounced the report as "false and irresponsible."

"If we need to make an apology to the White House at the end of all this, we will," said Evan Thomas, the magazine's Washington bureau chief. But he said, "We're not going to apologize until we see that the basis for the story was actually wrong."

Newsweek failed to call the White House for comment before announcing its "exclusive" in a press release Saturday.

The article, appearing in the issue that went on sale Monday, charged that Mrs. Clinton "never put up any money of her own" for an investment in cattle futures that netted her a \$99,000 profit in 1978.

Newsweek's editor, Rich Thomas, attributed the finding that Mrs. Clinton put up no personal funds to Marvin A. Chirelstein, a Columbia University law professor. Mr. Chirelstein was one of four tax experts asked by the White House to review the Clintons' 1977-79 tax returns and supporting documents and respond to media inquiries when the returns were made public Friday.

Mr. Chirelstein said Monday he was "simply outraged and humiliated" by the "biased" article and the conclusions attributed to him.

"I never said anything like that," Mr. Chirelstein said. "I never said it was a sweetheart deal. I never said it was a gift. My role was to be supportive of the White House."

In a statement, Ms. Caputo and a White House staff secretary, John Podesta, accused Newsweek of "careless journalism." They said Mrs. Clinton risked her own money and that "these repeated false statements" could have been avoided "had Newsweek demonstrated either the courtesy or professionalism of checking them with the White House."

Mr. Chirelstein said the reporter asked him whether he had seen any documents showing that Mrs. Clinton risked her own money in the commodities market. "When I said I merely meant that was evidence I had no responsibility for gathering," said Mr. Chirelstein.

Newsweek did not check with the White House, Mr. Thomas said, because "we were talking to the White House's designated expert."

"In retrospect," he said, "I wish we had made the second phone call as well."

The professor, who is an acquaintance of the Clintons' lawyer, David Kendall, said the White House asked him to examine records on the Whitewater land deal but not on the commodities investment. He also disputed other conclusions attributed to him by Newsweek.

Mr. Thomas, the bureau chief, said: "There's just a basic disagreement over what was said in this conversation. Rich's notes support his version." But to clarify the "misunderstanding," he said, Newsweek will publish an editor's note saying it now accepts Mr. Chirelstein's contention that he never examined the commodities trading and does not believe it was a sweetheart deal.

Newsweek did not check with the White House, Mr. Thomas said, because "we were talking to the White House's designated expert."

"In retrospect," he said, "I wish we had made the second phone call as well."

## TV Appearance Aided Clinton in Poll

*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Public support for President Bill Clinton surged following his prime-time news conference last week on the Whitewater affair, according to a Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The televised news conference appeared to restore Mr. Clinton's standing after signs that Whitewater had begun to erode his popularity, and most respondents said they believed Whitewater had diverted the government from more important national concerns.

The survey, conducted over the weekend, found that more than half of those interviewed approved of the way Mr. Clinton was handling the Whitewater matter. Three weeks ago only one-third expressed a similar view.

More than half — 55 percent — say they do not think Mr. Clinton did anything illegal, up

from 44 percent earlier in the month. And a larger majority said the president was "mostly telling the truth" about his involvement in the failed Arkansas land development company.

But the new survey found that two out of three Americans acknowledged they understand little or nothing about the Whitewater affair, suggesting that attitudes on Whitewater could change again.

Mr. Clinton's ratings began to skid after 10 White House and Treasury Department officials were subpoenaed by the special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., to appear before a federal grand jury to explain what happened at three meetings where the Whitewater matter was discussed.

With Congress voting to hold public hearings at an unspecified time and with Mr. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton under pressure to

disclose more details about their involvement in the matter, the White House decision to schedule last Thursday's press conference appears to have paid the dividends Mr. Clinton's advisers had hoped for.

A week ago, a Post-ABC poll registered a sharp decline in Mr. Clinton's approval rating, to 47 percent. But after the press conference, his approval rating jumped to 57 percent, about where it was before the Whitewater issue began to heat up.

The findings suggest that Mr. Clinton's answers on Thursday night, along with his decision to release his tax returns from 1977 to 1979, helped reassure many Americans that he was dealing forthrightly with the issue.

The survey questioned 1,029 randomly selected adult Americans. The margin of error is plus or minus three percentage points.

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# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
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## Perhaps a Start in Italy

The rebuilding of Italy was bound to take more than one election. After the explosion of scandal that destroyed the old order, the material for a new order consisted of the fragments of the discredited old parties, some more or less scandal-free politicians who had nevertheless been isolated on the margin of Italy's politics yet looks solid.

For a solid Italy, more change is needed. The Northern League, for a start, has to make up its mind whether it wants to be a shape of a single modern Italy or merely the nagging voice of the rich and disgruntled north. But the problem goes deeper than that. Italy requires a simpler pattern of politics. It does not need the dozen or more parties that still entangle its parliament. It needs three or four, each with its distinctive body of ideas. That will at last give Italian voters a clear choice, a more self-disciplined parliament and a government that will answer their wishes.

To some extent this may happen naturally, as smaller groups get absorbed by bigger ones. But it may also call for a further change in Italy's election system. Although three-quarters of the seats in this election were fought on the first-past-the-post system, this did not produce the necessary simplification. The quarter still chosen by proportional representation tempted too many parties to keep on going it alone. The sorting out of Italy requires a plainer election system, more like Britain's or France's.

In the end, though, the chances of a new order depend above all on Mr. Berlusconi himself. He has to haul his unruly troika onto a responsible economic course. He has to convert himself from a political fireworks display into a serious national leader. He is a remarkable man — the election proved that. If he confounds the skeptics, the true building of Italy's Second Republic will have begun.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Disarming in South Asia

U.S. intelligence predicts that if a nuclear war is going to happen, it will be between India and Pakistan. Both have all the nuclear material and parts they need to assemble a considerable stock of warheads, and each is developing missiles capable of striking the other's cities. Washington wants them to stop their arms race — and then reverse it.

But how? The Clinton administration argues that the United States should resume aid to Pakistan and deliver the F-16 fighters that it paid for but never received, if it first agrees to a verifiable ban on the production of nuclear material and halts its missile programs. Opponents in Congress say that such inducements have not worked. The administration is right to try again, but it needs to persuade India to go along. India insists that it will not accept any deal that does not impose restrictions on China as well as Pakistan.

U.S. aid has long been advertised as the most effective way to dissuade Pakistan from building the Bomb, despite mounting evidence that it was doing just that. America sold it F-16s that could be reconfigured to deliver nuclear bombs. It even sold some technology that contributed directly to Pakistan's nuclear effort. Then, two years ago, aid was finally suspended.

Officials who favor disarmament argue that India, which gets no U.S. aid or arms, is under no comparable restraint. Pakistan is the weaker of the two, they say, and denying it F-16s makes it more dependent on nuclear arms.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Wage Puzzle in France

Confronted with a wave of violent protests over wages, France's prime minister, Edouard Balladur, has retreated. With that, he has involuntarily illustrated once again a central dilemma of social policy with which all of the wealthy Western democracies are struggling. Throughout Western Europe and North America, good jobs for unskilled labor are rapidly vanishing. One cause is technology that pushes up productivity. Another is trade and competition with low-wage countries to the south. The United States is allowing wages for unskilled and semi-skilled work to decline with the market. That keeps employment relatively high, but at the cost of sinking incomes at the low end of the scale and a widening gap between rich and poor. In contrast, most of the European countries are trying to maintain security and incomes. That leads to much higher unemployment there among people who have not highly developed skills.

In France, among people under 25, one out of four has no job. To reduce this huge population of unemployed and unemployable young people, the government came up with an altogether sensible idea. It would permit employers to pay these young people a little less than the minimum wage — which is higher in France than in America — for limited periods if the employees in return provided training.

In response, young people poured out into the streets of cities and towns all over France for the most vehement demonstrations in years. They clearly believed that the government was violating a promise to them of a certain wage, and they rejected the training.

Mr. Balladur's center-right government — after waiting for the completion last weekend of a round of local elections in which it did very nicely — backed down and announced on

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

#### An Invitation to Balladur

[Sunday's] second-round cantonal elections came one year after the collapse of the left and the arrival in power of Edouard Balladur. The majority can take satisfaction in the election results; the leftist opposition can feel even more satisfied to see in the second round a confirmation of its revival, albeit a fragile one, after last year's electoral catastrophe.

The confirmation of the majority's legitimacy and the rebirth of the left give Mr. Balladur an opportunity to take new initiatives, particularly regarding the young. The French have not thrown themselves into his arms, but nor have they rejected him. Perhaps we can read in the election results an invitation to be bold.

— Jean d'Ormesson in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (33) 46-37-93-00. Fax: Cire. 46-37-52-12. Internet: IHT@eurocom.fr  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2324  
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## Better Flawed Voting Than More Drift in South Africa

By Jon Qwelane

JOHANNESBURG — The violence that caused scores of deaths in the Johannesburg area on Monday, notably in fighting between Zulu protesters and security guards for the African National Congress, is a blood-stained reminder that the birth of democracy in South Africa will not be easy.

The opinion polls here all show that the ANC, led by Nelson Mandela, will handily win South Africa's first nonracial elections next month. But the elections will be marred by violence and possibly fraud, tainting the ANC's victory and fueling racial strife.

The political fighting that spilled over into Johannesburg on Monday has long ravaged the nation's black communities. Most white South Africans, unfortunately, choose to believe the fallacy that it stems solely from ethnic animosity between Xhosa-speaking and Zulu-speaking blacks.

Yes, some Zulus believe that it is their ethnic duty to destroy the Xhosa-led ANC, and vice versa. But more potent threats to democracy lie elsewhere.

Consider the recent report by Judge Richard Goldstone of the Supreme Court that high officials in the South African police are running guns as part of a systematic plan to scuttle the constitutional process. This was hardly a

surprise. Foes of apartheid have repeatedly told the government that a highly organized "third force" is behind the violence between the ANC and its rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party of the Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The disintegration of the racial homelands through revolt by civil servants suggests a pact between the ANC and the government to dismantle apartheid's strongest remaining pillars. This has deepened the Zulus' suspicions about the true intent behind the elections.

Another danger to the elections is violence by ultraconservative Afrikaners. Many reject the constitutional framework in favor of an independent homeland, and have sworn to go to war to win their separate state.

A terrifying recent development, the influx of German neo-Nazis bolstering the Afrikaners, will fan the flames. In the past two weeks several Germans have been arrested in skirmishes with the police.

One of them, Horst Klein, is no stranger to racial troubles in southern Africa. The Namibian government says he led a group of Afrikaners who blew up a United Nations office

a few days before Namibia's 1989 elections. Another worrisome sign was the call by the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, for a separate Zulu state. Many Zulu tribesmen have been stirred by the king's statement; they have prevented the ANC from holding election rallies in three cities this month.

On March 13, ANC officials canceled a meeting between Mr. Mandela and the king in Ulundi because they feared Zulu violence.

Those fears proved founded. Hundreds of Zulu tribesmen descended on the town, openly brandishing Kalashnikov automatic rifles — the same type of weapon that Judge Goldstone accused police generals of dispersing to Zulus.

This month, President F. W. de Klerk made a last-ditch effort to save his campaign by offering Chief Buthelezi a deal to get him to participate in the elections. Details of the plan were not disclosed, but highly placed government officials told me that it involved getting Inkatha candidates to enter the elections under the banner of Mr. de Klerk's National Party in hopes that their combined votes would keep the ANC and its Communist allies at bay. The chief rejected the offer.

The two met on Sunday to discuss ways of avoiding violence, but Monday's events indicate that this had little effect.

A dangerous scenario is becoming ever more likely as the elections approach: the ANC wins, but the international agencies monitoring the elections declare that the results were tainted by polling irregularities.

What would happen then? The answer is painful: we would have to make the best of a bad situation and proceed as though the elections were untainted. A state of emergency would probably have to be declared to contain the ensuing widespread violence. Of course, there will be an upsurge of killing after the voting no matter what happens.

Purists might argue that to honor an irregular poll would be undemocratic and a subversion of what the elections aim to secure. They would be right. But any other option, such as scheduling fresh elections and leaving Mr. de Klerk's unpopular administration in its caretaker position, would be the spark that ignites a greater powder keg.

There comes a time in the history of some nations when drastic measures are required to ensure their preservation. South Africa is about to reach that point.

The writer is editor of *Tribute*, a South African newsmagazine. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## Among Israelis and Palestinians, Coexistence Has to Be Mutual

By Emile Habibi

N AZARETH, Israel — An old Arab says that Jews celebrate their feasts around gardens, Christians inside kitchens and Muslims around graveyards. This year, at the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the Arab residents of the West Bank town of Hebron had a tragic new reason to keep this old tradition.

The lifting of a round-the-clock curfew for a few hours on March 11 was barely enough time for the Arab residents of Hebron to visit the new graves of beloved ones, victims of the massacre at the shrine of Abraham in Hebron on Feb. 25. Since that date, the land has been cloaked with sorrow and shame.

The sorrow of the bereaved families is blotted with the shame of all those who refused to anticipate the possibility of such a crime.

Negotiators on all sides in the current peace talks have mainly been interested in whether the Palestinians can peacefully coexist with Israel. No one dared ask whether Israel was capable of peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians.

Yet there is no alternative but to

believe that the peace process will overcome the Hebron ordeal.

All but the most militant Palestinians recognize that reconciliation with Israel is the only salvation. Our determination to survive was born out of such ordeals.

The 1956 massacre by Israeli border police at Kfar Kasim, an Arab village in Israel, which claimed 49 lives, only strengthened the attachment of Israel's Arabs to their homeland.

As for our Israeli Jewish brothers and sisters, they have also shown that they are here to stay.

If it were not for this mutual recognition between Palestinians and Israelis — of the impossibility of forcing either people from their only homeland — this historic reconciliation could not be achieved.

Since the United Nations partition of 1947, most Palestinians have understood that our national conflict with Israel could not be resolved through one nation annihilating the other, as in centuries past.

The fact is that my people, the

future. Palestinian leaders who support the peace agreement dared to drink the bitter cup of telling their people that they must pay a very high price for achieving a secure future in their homeland, almost as high as the one the mother was prepared to pay in King Solomon's court: she would have given up her child to save it.

We have the help of courageous and honest Israeli Jewish colleagues, exemplary in their defense of mutual recognition. Yet many Israeli leaders, especially among the politicians, refuse to tell their people that they must reach out to the Palestinians; they have no body else to rely on in the long run.

In Arabic we have a saying: "Even if your beloved one were made of honey, do not suck it all." There is a limit to the endurance of the Palestinians, an ancient people with a rich legacy, as with any other people. But their endurance is their pledge of their belief in the future.

We, Israelis and Palestinians, are already fated to be born again as Siamese twins. We hope the rest of the world has already understood that true solidarity with one is continu-

gent on true solidarity with the other. There is no alternative.

Palestinians and Israelis alike have a duty to stand up to our own extremists. Yet the Israeli extremists are the real threat, not only to the peace process but also to the future of Israel itself. That much has been proved by the Hebron massacre. Israel needs to show by its actions that it can live in peace with the Arab world.

It was Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in his report to the Knesset on Baruch Goldstein's massacre at Hebron, who said: "Only God almighty knows the way out of what this damned man has done to us. The norms of peaceful coexistence have given up his child to it."

God always knows. What is new is the encouraging beginning of recognition by Israeli leaders and the Israeli people that they can no longer hesitate to drink their own bitter cup.

The writer, a novelist, was awarded the 1990 Jerusalem Medal for Palestinian literature. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## Dependable Little Mr. Pluto Is Talking Dangerous Nonsense

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — "Let me ask you," says the cute little cartoon character newly appearing on Japanese television. "Do you have an image of me as something frightening?" ... There seem to be a lot of bad rumors about me."

For the next 11 minutes, Mr. Pluto explains that among these "rumors" are that about 10 kilograms of him could easily make an atomic bomb, that he is a deadly poison and causes cancer. To prove it, another character drinks glasses of plutonium-laced water until his stomach swells, then emerges from a rest room with a smile. "Flush!" reads the caption. "Refreshed, and feeling fine."

Dependable Little Mr. Pluto explains that "although there are reports of cancer being caused as a result of exposure to radiation ... it is unthinkable that I could cause any adverse effects upon the body."

This appalling piece of animated distortion is the work of Japan's government-owned nuclear fuels corporation. It is an extreme symptom of the dual thinking that the post-Cold War plutonium glut has provoked in Japan, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and, through neglect, the United States.

Governments watch America and Russia grapple with the huge task of dismantling their nuclear weapons and know that the U.S. National Academy of Sciences recently found that the resulting plutonium is "a clear and present danger to national and international security."

Utilities will be ruinously expensive. No one company, however, has been willing to break ranks and say so.

Without the discipline of a bottom line, bureaucrats have clung even more fervently to the promise of a technology that produces more fuel than it burns. Their faith has withstood the failure of the only commercial breeder, France's Superphénix, obvious drawbacks of safety and cost, and the deep public antipathy to shipping around the world hundreds of tons of material that is the ultimate terrorist device and extremely toxic to boot.

Thus, the paradox. If all goes well in the retirement of strategic weapons, as much as 150 tons of plutonium will be disposed of in the next 20 years. At the same time, present plans for making plutonium through civilian reprocessing would produce 300 new tons of essentially the same stuff. This will be in addition to the 85 tons already stockpiled in Britain, France and Russia. (As you read these tonnages, bear in mind that less than 20 pounds makes a nuclear weapon.)

The worst part of this story is that this enormous new security burden is going to be produced for clients — nuclear utilities — that don't want it. The plutonium fuel cycle was designed when uranium's cost was expected to rise to \$200 per pound. The price is now less than \$10 and going nowhere.

Utilities now know that the plutonium fuel cycle — breeder reactors and reprocessing

plants — will be ruinously expensive. No one company, however, has been willing to break ranks and say so.

Without the discipline of a bottom line, bureaucrats have clung even more fervently to the promise of a technology that produces more fuel than it burns. Their faith has withstood the failure of the only commercial breeder, France's Superphénix, obvious drawbacks of safety and cost, and the deep public antipathy to shipping around the world hundreds of tons of material that is the ultimate terrorist device and extremely toxic to boot.

It took a decade of debate in the United States in the 1970s to break the grip of this holy grail on the technical imagination. It is still alive and well elsewhere, although nearly every government is deeply divided.

Proponents triumphed in Britain this month when a decision was made to turn on a new reprocessing plant that has been in the works for 17 years. The plant will be largely powered by reprocessing fuel from Japan.

Japan, meanwhile, has been reconsidering its long-standing plans. These would lead to a plutonium stockpile so large that it has raised doubts about Tokyo's nuclear weapons intentions. Official leaks in the past few weeks suggest that the Hosokawa government is scaling these plans way back, but will go ahead with the construction of a reprocessing plant.

Britain and France — with more plutonium



## Italy Rightists Take Absolute Majority in the Lower House

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ROME — Silvio Berlusconi and his neo-fascist and federalist allies in an absolute majority in the Italian Parliament on Tuesday, and moved to the task of overcoming internal differences enough to be able to form a government.

The Freedom Alliance consisting of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, the neo-fascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League won an absolute majority of 366 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, according to official returns. The rightist coalition so won 155 of 315 seats in the Senate, giving it a qualified majority.

Mr. Berlusconi, 57, the billionaire owner of a television, press and supermarket empire, as well as the Italian AC soccer team, won a narrow victory in Rome, where he beat the outgoing budget minister, Giorgio Spaventa, following a slick ad-for-television campaign.

Mr. Berlusconi pledged to work hard to give Italy its 3rd government in 5 years, but whether he could be the head of it remained in doubt because of divisions among his Freedom Alliance partners.

Umberto Bossi, the head of the

Northern League, which wants relative independence for the wealthy and industrialized north, lashed out at Mr. Berlusconi as someone who came "from the economic elites created and protected by the old regime."

The huge swing to the right gave the neo-fascists led by Gianfranco Fini their biggest victory since the time of Mussolini. "All of Italy knows we have finally won," Mr. Fini told cheering supporters, some of whom gave the stiff-arm Fascist salute.

Mr. Berlusconi appealed for the parties that campaigned together to stay together and form a government.

The election was a disappointment for the leftist Progressive Alliance, led by a reform Communist, Achille Occhetto. The alliance, which also included Greens, an anti-Mafia party and a hard-line Communist group, trailed badly with 213 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 122 seats in the Senate.

The center alliance, containing the remnants of the once mighty Christian Democrats, won only 46 seats in the lower house.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)



Massimo Sambucetti/The Associated Press

## A Tycoon Strikes a Political Gold Mine

By William Drodzak  
*Washington Post Service*

ROME — He is often called a hybrid between Rupert Murdoch and Ross Perot. But the character of Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian media tycoon, is hard to pin down.

Mr. Berlusconi, 57, who emerged as the most prominent political figure in Italy after his free-party conservative alliance won historic national elections, regards himself as a self-made man who rose from being a crooner on a cruise ship to command a business empire with \$1 billion in annual sales. It includes three television stations, mass-market magazines, real estate holdings and Italy's most successful soccer team.

Yet even though he portrayed himself to the electorate as an innocent outsider in the manner of Mr. Perot, the American populist, Mr. Berlusconi is a pure product of the hand-in-hand relationship that prevailed between big business and the political hierarchy in Italy over the past decade.

The son of a Milanese bank clerk, Mr. Berlusconi went into real estate after his university days and plowed his father's savings into the construction business. By the end of the 1960s, he hit the jackpot by making millions on a futuristic suburban housing complex for 10,000 people called Milano II.

His real fortune, however, came in the early

1980s when he reaped huge dividends from his close friendship with Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader now awaiting trial on corruption charges.

In 1984, when Mr. Craxi became prime minister and pushed for deregulation of state television, Mr. Berlusconi acquired the three commercial stations that would produce a financial bonanza and become the cornerstone of his empire. Since then, he has been addressed in the Italian press as *Sua Eminenza*, or His Broadcastship, a pun on the title of Catholic cardinals addressed as *Sua Eminenza*, or His Eminence.

During the same decade, Mr. Berlusconi expanded his holdings under his Fininvest empire to include Italy's largest advertising agency, Publitalia, the publishing house Mondadori, the huge supermarket chains Standa and Euromercati, the insurance company Mediolanum and the financial services firm Programma Italia.

Business sources say Mr. Craxi also used his personal political clout in Milan to help ease zoning laws for Mr. Berlusconi's real estate projects in the wealthy Lombardy region. Mr. Berlusconi has not been charged with any crimes, but the tycoon's brother Paolo was arrested in February and accused of paying nearly \$700,000 in bribes to clinch the sale of three buildings outside Milan to a pension fund managed by Italy's principal state-owned savings bank.

In 1990, Mr. Craxi served as best man at Mr. Berlusconi's second marriage to Veronica Lario, an actress 20 years his junior who has borne him three children. He also has two children in their 20s from an earlier marriage to Carla Dall'Oglio.

Mr. Berlusconi also was a member of the P2 Masonic Lodge, a clandestine club of influential politicians and businessmen that became embroiled in a murky plot dating back to the 1970s in which the military and secret services were allegedly preparing a coup to thwart any participation in government by the Communists.

During the campaign, Mr. Berlusconi claimed his movement, Forza Italia, or Go Italy, became popular because it benefited from spontaneous outbursts of citizens who were successful in private life and wanted to help purge the corrupt establishment by entering politics on their own. He insisted that all 267 of Forza Italia's candidates for parliament must have no prior political experience.

Yet the quest for votes was conducted with modern professional trappings. Roberto Lazzina, a public relations specialist from the advertising firm Saatchi & Saatchi, was brought in to orchestrate the campaign.

As a result of this extraordinary network of resources and people, Mr. Berlusconi was able to jump into politics only two months ago and still overwhelm the organizations of his rivals.

## ITALY: Turbulent Right

Continued from Page 1  
who had ruled without a break since 1948 in 52 coalition governments.

But the lurch to the right also raised alarms. While the neo-fascists these days call themselves "postfascists" and have repudiated Mussolini's anti-Semitic racial laws, they trace their lineage directly to the former dictator.

Mussolini's granddaughter, Alessandra Mussolini, won a place in parliament in her Naples constituency in the just-completed two-day election.

For years, the neo-fascists have hovered on the fringes of Italian politics, securing a steady 3 percent to 6 percent of the vote but no significant parliamentary representation.

Now, though, with the neo-fascists claiming to have won 105 parliamentary seats — almost three times their share in the previous Parliament — and to have more than doubled their percentage of votes cast, "it will no longer be like this," said Eugenio Scalfari, editor in chief of *La Repubblica*, which opposed the rightist alliance.

President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said that the six nations with competing claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea should demilitarize the area.

At a news conference in Hanoi after talks with Vietnamese leaders, he urged that instead of maintaining armed forces in the Spratlys, the claimants — China, Vietnam, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei — should cooperate to develop the region's resources together. All but Brunei have stationed troops on islands they occupy as well as their territorial waters.

In a speech to a security conference in Canberra on Tuesday, Yeo Ning Hong, the Singapore defense minister, said that the dispute over the Spratly and North Korea's pursuit of a nuclear capability were sources of tension in East Asia.

He said that conflict between the

## Of Crime and Punishment: Singaporeans Unleash Debate Court to Consider Appeal for U.S. Teenager

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — The case of an American teenager whose caning sentence on a vandalism charge will go to an appeals hearing before the Singapore High Court on Thursday has aroused strong emotions in a country often criticized in the West for conforming to state controls.

While the Singapore government has said that it will not be influenced by American government protests at the harsh punishment, a significant number of Singaporeans, especially young people, appear to agree with President Bill Clinton that the penalty is out of proportion to the offense.

"I can understand if it's for murder, but here bodily harm is given out as punishment where no bodily harm was inflicted," a 25-year-old trainee architect said.

Other Singaporeans, in private conversation and in letters to the press, have expressed similar sentiments, although views are clearly divided.

Officials said that of the 14 people aged between 18 and 21 who were convicted of vandalism in Singapore court and sentenced to caning in the last five years, 12 were Singaporeans and two foreigners.

Lee Hsien Loong, the deputy prime minister, said it would be absurd if there were separate laws for Americans in Singapore.

He said he saw no reason why "foreigners should be more thick-skinned" than Singaporeans about caning.

Some people strongly support the government in arguing that caning is part of a system of deterrence that has helped to make Singapore one of the safest and cleanest cities in the world.

Public opinion polls are seldom conducted in Singapore and there has not been one concerning the case of Michael Peter Fay, 18, of St. Louis, Missouri, who was sentenced by a lower court judge on March 3 to six strokes of the cane, four months in jail and a fine of \$3,300 Singapore dollars (\$2,100) after pleading guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of retaining stolen property.

There were many Japanese and Asians who were outraged by the findings, the writer said, "but we have to respect the decision of the U.S. court and the prevailing values of our society."

The charges involved spray-painting and throwing eggs at cars and possessing Singapore flags and road signs left as farewell gifts by a friend. The paint was removed with thinner.

In an intervention Singapore's Straits Times newspaper said was a "heroic" gesture designed to "go down well with the American public." Mr. Clinton said in response to a journalist's question that the United States had filed a strong protest with the Singapore authorities over the sentence.

The Singapore government has taken the position that the law must be observed and applied equally to citizens and foreign residents alike.

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Lee Hsien Loong, the deputy prime minister, said it would be absurd if there were separate laws for Americans in Singapore.

He said he saw no reason why "foreigners should be more thick-skinned" than Singaporeans about caning.

One Singaporean letter writer to the Straits Times noted that in the United States, an innocent Japanese student was shot dead not long ago while asking for directions to a party, and a U.S. court found his killer not guilty.

There were many Japanese and Asians who were outraged by the findings, the writer said, "but we have to respect the decision of the U.S. court and the prevailing values of our society."

Mr. Fay was one of nine foreign students arrested for suspected vandalism in October. Of the others, two were American and two Malaysian. There were also a Belgian, an Australian, a Thai and a Hong Kong student.

The Australian disappeared before the police completed their investigation. He is believed to have fled the country.

Apart from Mr. Fay, only two of the other students were charged with vandalism and mischief. One, a Malaysian aged 15, is awaiting sentence. The other, a Hong Kong youth aged 16, is undergoing trial.

The case has caused widespread concern among the large foreign community in Singapore, especially parents with teenage children who are worried that they may fall foul of local laws that are frequently much harsher than those in their home countries.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore said its members were "shaken" by the caning decision.

In a statement, the chamber said it had always supported the Singapore government's "aggressive enforcement of law and order" and believed it was one of the reasons why Singapore was an attractive place to live and do business.

"However, we simply do not understand how the government can condone the permanent scarring of any 18-year-old boy — American or Singaporean — by caning for such an offense," it said.

The chamber said it was impossible to predict how the case would affect American business activity, but "it is likely to cast a cloud over Singapore's international reputation."

## Southeast Asian Nations Press Case For Demilitarizing Spratly Islands

*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asian countries concerned that growing tension in Northeast Asia could spill over into their region, called Tuesday for new measures to maintain peace and stability.

Philippine Foreign Minister Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said that the six nations with competing claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea should demilitarize the area.

But analysts said it would be difficult to persuade all claimants to withdraw their forces. Unless all agree, the plan will not work.

China proposed several years ago that rival claims to sovereignty over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea should be put aside in favor of joint cooperation, but informal talks between the six countries on such a plan have made little progress.

Beijing, which claims much of the South China Sea, said recently that it would extend its administrative control by setting up an independent oceanography body to supervise the disputed islands as well as their territorial waters.

In a speech to a security conference in Canberra on Tuesday, Yeo Ning Hong, the Singapore defense minister, said that the dispute over the Spratly and North Korea's pursuit of a nuclear capability were sources of tension in East Asia.

He said that conflict between the

United States and Japan over trade, and between the United States and China over trade, human rights and democracy, could harm their political and security relations.

Faced with such uncertainties, he said it was as important today for countries in the region to maintain a strong defense capability as it was during the Cold War.

Defense planners in Southeast Asia say that with the collapse of the Soviet Union, U.S. defense interests in the area have diminished and need to be supplemented by stronger regional security arrangements.

Mr. Yeo said that recent purchases of advanced fighters and warships, or plans to do so, by Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore should be welcome because this would help preserve security in Southeast Asia.

"If countries in this part of the world are unable or unwilling to take responsibility for maintaining peace and stability, no outside power will do the job for us," he added.

— MICHAEL RICHARDSON

## Both Koreas Strike Peaceful Tone

*Reuters*

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea took a conciliatory position Tuesday in the dispute over North Korea's nuclear program, and a leading Northern diplomat said his side would not be the first to fight.

The softening of the language in the dispute came as Mr. Kim concluded a visit to China, North Korea's most powerful ally.

"Through consultation and dialogue, I believe we can solve this problem smoothly," he said at a news conference.

In contrast to his recent warnings that South Korea's patience might be running out, Mr. Kim

said he would persist in efforts to resolve this issue through dialogue and persuasion.

The South Korean president, who also has visited Tokyo to discuss the crisis, urged China to play an active role in persuading North Korea to end its isolation and the confrontation on the nuclear issue.

China, one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, maintains that putting pressure on Pyongyang to force it to open its nuclear sites to inspection would be counterproductive.

Tensions grew rapidly last week as the increasingly defiant North repeatedly warned that interna-

tional efforts to force inspection of its nuclear sites could lead to war.

But on Tuesday a senior North Korean ambassador answered with an emphatic "no" when asked about the possibility of the North attacking the South.

"We are defensive only," Li Do Sop, Pyongyang's ambassador to Thailand, said at a news conference in Bangkok. "We have built many things. We don't want to destroy anything."

South Korean officials say any punitive action without Chinese collaboration would be ineffective because North Korea gets the bulk of its energy imports from China and does not depend on any other supplies.

## SUMMIT: Tense South Africa Postpones Peace Talks

*Reuters*

JOHANNESBURG — Violence here and in Natal, a "substantially free and fair" vote could not be held next month.

Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, added his voice Tuesday to the growing call for the election to proceed, despite the growing volatility of the campaign.

"Through consultation and dialogue, I believe we can solve this problem smoothly," he said at a news conference.

This problem such as Bosnia.

The one great success so far of the recent diplomatic measures has been an agreement between Croats and Muslim factions in Bosnia to form a decentralized federation of ethnically based cantons. But success of the deal depends on whether the Bosnian Serbs hand over enough territory to satisfy Muslim and Croat demands.

Secondly, the Muslim enclaves of Sarajevo, Gorazde and Zepa remain isolated in Serb-held territory in eastern Bosnia. Trading them for territory in other parts of Bosnia would involve a population shift of tens of thousands of people, and a difficult political decision on the part of the Bosnian government.

Finally, in Bosnia, some critics of the peace plan say it lacks a scheme to use the influence of the UN and the West to limit the power of the nationalist forces that set off the conflict in the first place.

in some of the deadly confrontations with ANC supporters, particularly when they set up barricades roads leading to the city and blocked commuters from going to work.

But in the two worst incidents in central Johannesburg, the marchers appear to have been on the receiving end. Numerous witness said that the trouble began at Library Gardens, the small park where the march terminated, when sniper fire from unknown assailants rang out from a building or buildings around the park. Five people were killed there.

The police revised upward their toll from Monday's violence to 53 as they counted the dead from dozens of confrontations that occurred throughout the day.

Zulu marchers themselves appear to have been the provocateurs

</div

## Image of a Black Jesus Is Spreading Through African-American Churches

By Laurie Goodstein

**WASHINGTON** — Black Christ images are appearing in stained-glass windows, statues, murals and paintings in churches from New Jersey to California. The trend signals a change much deeper than the color of Jesus's skin.

"We look at this as a major movement," said Maurice Jenkins, an artist. "The slave trade took away our culture and our religion, and now this is a natural progression for the black church to revitalize the African traditions that were taken away."

The Afrocentric approach — which puts Africa at the heart of history and culture, shunning the Western bias toward Europe as the cradle of civilization — is being adopted by individual churches of many denominations in a variety of ways. Entire congregations turn out for church dressed in African finery on "African Awareness Sundays." Even at regular Sunday services, Ghana-

ian kente cloth outfits are replacing Easter frocks and somber suits.

Preachers stress the place of blacks in the Bible, drawing from more than a dozen recent books published on the subject. The Original African Heritage Study Bible, a King James version with photographic re-enactments of Bible scenes using black models, has sold about half of the 300,000 copies in print.

Drummers and guitarists spice up musical offerings, accompanying and sometimes even replacing the church organist. Choirs wearing robes trimmed with kente cloth sing rousing gospels in previously strict Catholic and Pentecostal services.

The impact of these changes is still being felt, but one is already clear: Some blacks who dismissed Christianity years ago as a "white man's religion" are now returning to church.

The concept central to all these changes in churches is the shift away from thinking of Jesus as white. It has long been tradition in churches throughout the world for images of Jesus to mirror the

faces of the faithful. Jesus is often depicted in Latin America as Hispanic, in Asia as Asian and in Africa as black.

U.S. churches of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination have accepted black Christ images for 100 years, since Bishop Henry McNeil Turner first uttered the words "God is a Negro."

The difference now is that Afrocentric scholars are fast popularizing research that they say proves that the "Jesus of history" was a man of color, an "Afro-Asian Jew." Ministers who say they would have been uncomfortable having black Christ images in their churches even five years ago now do so, saying such depictions are "historically accurate."

In 1970, the graduating class of Howard University School of Divinity tried to present the school with a picture of a black Christ, recalls the Reverend Willie Wilson, then senior class president.

"They refused to display it," Mr. Wilson said. "Back then it was just another. That was the height of the first wave of strong African and black consciousness.

"angel of the Lord" commands Joseph to take Mary and Jesus to hide in Egypt. "Imagine the divine family as Europeans hiding in Africa!" Felder writes in the book's introduction. This is quite doubtful.

Among academics, Mr. Felder's ideas are not widely accepted or even known. Robert Funk, chairman of the Jesus Seminar, a roundtable of New Testament scholars, said most scholars accepted that Jesus, a Jew, was a Semite, "swarthy in complexion," but hardly black.

Mr. Funk had never heard the term "Afro-Asian Jew." He laughed and said: "I suppose we'll be claiming next that he was a woman. Or that he was Asian. Or that he was Native American. The possibilities are unlimited."

Stephen Mitchell, a biblical scholar said: "If I were black, I would definitely look like a typical Yeminite, Trinidadian or African-American of today."

He finds proof for this in biblical pas-

sages such those in Matthew where the

sion that Jesus in history was black, said Mr. Mitchell, author of "The Gospel According to Jesus." The Gospels provide no information about the ancestry of Mary, who as the virgin mother of Jesus provides the only relevant genealogy. And if Jesus looked any different than an ordinary Jew, the accounts would have made mention of it as in the references to the Ethiopian eunuch, he said.

Mr. Mitchell added: "I think it is very important to respect the truth with all of our hearts. Once you let your desire become more important than the truth, you get into real trouble. You have people in pre-Nazi Germany writing about Jesus as a blond-haired Gentile. It's very dangerous to take your desires too seriously."

Some churchgoers ask why it matters what color Jesus was.

Kelly Brown Douglas, of Howard, bristles at that question.

"If you aren't able to see God in yourself and yourself in God, then you can't see yourself as a child of God," she said.

But there is "no validity" to the conclu-

## OAS Chief Proposes Hemisphere Trade Zone

New York Times Service

**BOGOTÁ** — President César Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia says his main objective as the new leader of the Organization of American States will be to create a single free trade zone for countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Gaviria, who was just elected secretary-general of the group in an interview: "We want a different trade agreements in our continent to converge into one single process under equal conditions. We want to create a single larger free-trade zone."

In addition to the economic issues, he addressed the issues of bringing the organization up to date in the post-Cold War world and cooperation in fighting drug trade.

He said he would encourage the form of the OAS, which has been widely criticized as increasingly ineffectual. It lost prestige when was unable to persuade Haiti's military government to agree on its return to power of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was ousted in a military coup.

"It is not that the organization has been debilitated," said Mr. Gaviria. "But with the ending of the Cold War and the change in international realities, the nature of the hemisphere's problems have changed. That is what makes its organization look outmoded vis-à-vis these new realities."

Last year, Colombia restored diplomatic relations with Cuba, ending 11 years of estrangement that began when Bogotá accused Cuba of training and aiding Colombian leftist rebels. Mr. Gaviria has since sought to increase links with President Fidel Castro.

When asked about the differences between his stance on Cuba and Washington's, Mr. Gaviria

said: "All of us in America trust

that Cuba will undergo economic and political changes that, in the future, will permit its reintegration to the inter-American system."

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# STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

## ONDON THEATER

### Rediscovered Masterpiece Of Victorian Sex Warfare

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — It's a curious reality that whereas the major subsidized companies all have so-called literary departments, the great rediscoveries are nearly always made on the minimal resources of the fringe. Arthur Jones' "The Case of the Rebellious Son," written a century ago, should long have turned up on a National or RSC bill through late Victorian theater, but it has been left to the ever-enterprising Sam Walters of the Orange Tree in Richmond to go down to.

**I**Henry Arthur Jones, in the 1890s, was a more popular playwright than either Shaw or Wilde.

s local library and turn up a period piece of immense fascination.

Jones was in the 1890s a more popular playwright than either Shaw or Wilde, despite the public he got himself into for rewriting Ibsen's "Doll's House" with a "happy" ending barely Nora returns to the family fold. For all at, he was radical enough to suggest, in "Sun," that there was something a little awry with a society which always forgave a husband's infidelity but regarded a wife's as unforgivable.

In the first moments of his drawing-room comedy of manners, Jones sets up the dilemma:ady Susan, having discovered her husband's fidelity, decides to head for Cairo and "pay him back in his own kind."

Jones, given the climate of the times and demands of his first producer, was carry tough to leave us in the dark about what precisely happens on the Nile. But his debates across three acts of guarded sexual warfare, in which every point of view, from the man to the suffragette, gets a character to speak up for it. Malcolm Sinclair is perfectly in tact as the lawyer-uncle who has to hold the family together as moral absolutes crumble around him with the turn of the century and the coming of the new woman. Auriol Smith's production is an elegant masterpiece of period detail.

At a time when all too many West End theater managers are turning over their stages to stand-up comedians who do little more than repeat their television monologues at the microphone for audiences paying up to £30 a ticket, it seems more than usually perverse of my critical colleagues not to have given a much warmer welcome to Paul Merton who, at the Palladium, at least had the grace to fashion an entire

show around that temple of derelict vaudeville rather than just do the usual routine.

Merton has rightly perceived that the Palladium used to be a music hall rather than musical hall, and his act is a weird and wondrous tribute to the great days of the poodle act and men who used to fill the stage with flags. Where else would you now get to see "The Dam-Busters" re-enacted by rabbit glove-puppets, or a bizarre tribute to the worst of 1960s pantomimes entirely cast with television stars nobody had ever heard of even then?

One of Merton's best and most surreal notions is that of the poodle act; his poodles having unfortunately been killed in a horrendous car smash, he presses on regardless with their routine having first reassured us that it is what the poodles would have wanted, in the best traditions of the show going on. Some of his other sketches are very sketchy indeed: Merton is so laid back as to be horizontal, but his rage at discovering the Russian comic he has been hired to interpret is in fact stealing his own act remains joyous. Like all the great comics he doesn't just act, he reacts to the chaos of the world around him, and he has elevated the string to an art form of its own.

**Y**OUTH be well-advised to time your arrival at "Hot Shoe Shuffle" (at the Queen's) for the interval. The first half is just awful, but the second is manmiserable. Originally conceived and staged in Perth (Western Australia rather than Scotland), David Atkins' celebration of tap dancing starts disastrously with a plot about seven dancing brothers and their Amazonian sister (Rhonda Burchmore) trying to claim a legacy left by performing the show their father always wished to see.

Rehearsals and makeup are terminally boring, but about 10 minutes into Act 2 they raise the curtain on the big band and for 40 following minutes the stage comes alive as number after Broadway and Hollywood number is given the tap-dance treatment by a breathtakingly agile team, all of whom seem to be in training for the next Tap Olympics. There's no real show here, but the dancing is just tremendous.

It is perhaps not coincidental that both the producer of this show and the owner of the theater where it plays are Australians, for I doubt that a more local management would have run its risks. It's essentially an exhibition of the various forms of tap, put together in a city starved by thousands of miles of any real show-biz traditions.

In that sense, "Hot Shoe Shuffle" is really a cabaret, but cabaret like satire is renowned for not selling at West End prices. Hence the lame and halting attempt to throw in (and then out) the family-legacy plot. As for the score, it is an uneasy mix of Duke Ellington, Irving Berlin and a dozen others from the golden years of the American musical, songs all chosen for their tapping potential and not necessarily the better for that.

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**NYSE**

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1994



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# Ciba-Geigy Net Rises but Payout Is Called Slim

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BASEL, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy AG on Tuesday reported 1993 profit in line with expectations, but the stock price fell on what some analysts said was disappointment with the dividend.

The chemical and pharmaceutical concern said it had profit of 1.78 billion Swiss francs (\$1.3 billion) in 1993, 11 percent above its restated 1992 profit of 1.6 billion francs, because of higher sales, better productivity and cost controls.

But the dividend of 15 francs a share announced by the company, while it was one franc above the 1992 payout and was consistent with

forecasts, met with mixed reactions.

"The dividend was in line with the market but was a little bit light for my liking," Robin Campbell, an analyst with CS First Boston in London, said. "It looks like Ciba thinks capital appreciation is what investors should be looking for."

It looked like investors thought otherwise as the company's class B shares fell 10 francs, to 905, on Zurich's stock exchange.

"It was a good result from Ciba,

but suddenly the sellers were there putting pressure on the stock," said Beat Graf, a trader at Union Bank of Switzerland in Zurich.

Other analysts, however, said they were inclined to revise their 1994 forecasts upward.

They said the profit improvement had been achieved despite an unexpectedly large restructuring charge of 300 million francs, compared with 200 million francs in 1992.

The results show that cost reductions are coming through, another analyst, who asked not to be identified, said.

Alex Krazer, the chairman, said Ciba would proceed with plans to make and sell a generic version of the anti-ulcer drug Zantac, one of the world's best-selling drugs and a major product of Ciba's British rival, Glaxo Holdings PLC. The patent on a version of the chemical in Zantac expires in January 1996.

Ciba left open the possibility that it might soon seek listings in other markets. The company restated its 1992 results last year to conform with international accounting standards, a change it made to prepare for listings elsewhere, particularly in the United States.

Mr. Krazer said he expected further improvement in Ciba's operating performance this year, but he cautioned that whether that improvement showed up in the bottom line would depend on "the timing of the economic upswing in Europe and the impact of exchange-rate movements."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Large Provisions Seen as Drag for Deutsche Bank

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Tuesday that net profit for the parent bank rose only 1 percent in 1993, to 1,403 billion Deutsche marks (\$838 million).

Analysts noting that several of the bank's foreign units have reported strong earnings, warned that it would be wrong to draw conclusions yet about consolidated profit, due to release on Thursday. That figure had risen 20.7 percent, to 3.76 billion DM, in the first 10 months.

They said that consolidated profit was likely to show a rise of 10 percent to 15 percent due to sharp gains from commissions, trading on its own account and lending. But large risk provisions were expected to clip returns.

The bank also announced that it would raise its dividend to 16.50 DM for 1993 from 15 DM for 1992.

"Commerzbank's and Dresdner's results are likely to show higher growth of 18 percent and 15 to 16 percent," said Ernst von Randow, an analyst at Bankhaus Metzler.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# German Carmakers Turn a Corner

## Analysts Bullish on Volkswagen and BMW Shares

By Ferdinand Protzman  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — After two years of plunging sales and profits for German auto makers, analysts are recommending the stocks on signs that healthier times are ahead.

While analysts differ on which German auto stock is most attractive, they are nearly unanimous in their enthusiasm for the sector. Two current favorites are Volkswagen AG, Europe's biggest car maker, and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the maker of BMW automobiles and motorcycles.

Although the companies recently posted weak results for 1993, analysts say the companies will fare much better this year and are likely to show outstanding gains in 1995.

The optimism is fueled in part by sentiment that the economy in Germany and across Europe will soon begin to recover from recession, particularly in the latter half of this year. Another reason lies in the United States, where both companies posted sales gains in the first two months of this year.

"Prospects for the German automobile industry are starting to brighten up for 1994," said Lothar Lubinetski, automotive analyst at Trinkaus Capital Management, in Düsseldorf. "Although new-vehicle registrations in Germany will

again decline slightly, there are initial signs of improvement in the field of exports."

Much of that improvement has been in North America, which Ferdinand Pisch, the chairman of Volkswagen, called "the most important auto market in the world." It is also where his company has experienced such severe problems in the last few years that there were rumors it would abandon the market.

In the first two months of this year, North American sales of Volkswagen and Audi, its wholly owned subsidiary, rose to 16,236 units from 7,281 a year earlier.

In 1993, sales fell to 62,072 units from 90,626 the previous year.

Sales declined 10 percent last year, to 76.59 billion DM. A

dealers had no cars to sell. North America was supposed to be supplied by Volkswagen's production plant in Puebla, Mexico. But the new Golf and Jetta models built there had such severe quality problems that they could not be delivered to dealers. As team of Volkswagen engineers was dispatched to straighten out the problems, and Mr. Pisch said car buyers in Mexico now meet Germany's high quality standards.

A rebound in the United States, combined with stringent cost-cutting measures in domestic operations, should help VW recover from a 1.94 billion Deutsche mark (\$1 billion) loss in 1993. Sales declined 10 percent last year, to 76.59 billion DM. A

smaller loss is expected this year, followed by a profit in 1995.

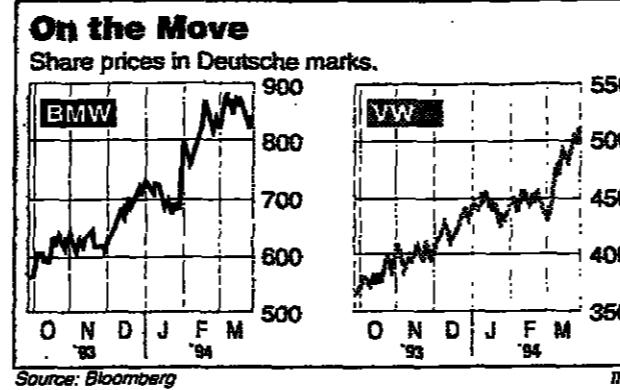
But Joachim Bensendorff, auto analyst at Bank Julius Baer (Deutschland), said VW had not solved the central problem of reducing its workforce and that a return to profitability would take longer.

He recommended switching to BMW shares from Volkswagen. BMW has weathered the recession well, although its profit fell 29 percent, 516 million DM, in 1993. BMW sales have risen in the United States, where it sold 78,000 cars in 1993, making it the leading European car exporter in the U.S. market for the first time.

BMW has received a big boost from the \$1.2 billion acquisition of Rover Group PLC in January. The acquisition of Rover will roughly double BMW's market share in Europe, to 6.3 percent.

It expands BMW's product range into small cars and four-wheel-drive sport-utility vehicles, while giving the company access to low-cost production in Britain.

But Karsten Rahlf, automotive analyst at M.M. Warburg & Co., a private bank based in Hamburg, said Rover changes BMW from a luxury car maker to more of a mass-market producer. Because of heavy financing costs, he said he did not expect Rover to contribute to BMW's profit for six years.



Source: Bloomberg

## New Orders for BMW Cars Rise as Smaller Line a Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — New orders for cars from Deutsche Motoren Werke AG rose in the first quarter, compared with a year ago, mostly in response to the launch of smaller models and the 3 Series, the company said Tuesday.

The number of orders placed in the first quarter was "sharply" higher and sales rose 2.7 percent, possibly signaling a recovery in the market, the company said. Sales in the first quarter rose to 7.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$5 billion) from 7.3 billion DM in the same period of 1993.

"A lasting change in the economic situation is not yet in sight, but the expected recovery of economic growth might end stagnation of the car market in 1994," a company spokesman said.

BMW predicted the slight growth in sales would continue for the full year, accompanied by an increase in earnings.

Its car deliveries held steady at 137,300 in the first three months while car production dropped 7 percent, partially because of a work-force reduction and partially because of fewer working days than the previous year.

The company said it did not expect the acquisition of Rover Group PLC to be a drag on profits. BMW is paying Rover's former majority owner, British Aerospace PLC, £200 million (\$1 billion) for 80 percent Rover and will take on £900 million of debts and liabilities. BMW is buying out Honda Motor Co.'s 20 percent minority holding as well.

Volker Doppelhoff, the chief financial officer

of BMW, said financial data on Rover that BMW obtained since the purchase of the company presented a better picture than those at its disposal before the takeover.

"We can now say that in the medium and long term, Rover is more interesting and better positioned than we had thought," he said.

Bernard Fischerrieder, the president of BMW, said he expected cooperation with Honda over new Rover models to continue.

"As far as we are concerned, cooperation with Honda over Rovers 200, 400 and 600 models will continue in the longer term," he said, but he added that BMW had no concrete cooperation agreement with Honda. "But we have no indication that they don't want to."

(AFP, Reuters, AFX)

## Metallgesellschaft Braces for Round 2: The Annual Meeting

By Brandon Mitchener  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Ronaldo Schmitz, the embattled chairman of the supervisory board of Metallgesellschaft AG, defended his mistakes Tuesday as born of ignorance and not effort.

Attempting to dispel doubts about his leadership that threatens to dominate a shareholders meeting Wednesday, Mr. Schmitz leveled new allegations against the company's former managing director, Heinz Schimmelbusch.

"It's one of the biggest disappointments for the supervisory board, to put it mildly, that we sniffed around a lot of affairs that turned out to be absolutely, even laughably irrelevant, while the catastrophe situation lay elsewhere," Mr. Schmitz said, referring to trading losses and liquidity problems

that brought the company to the brink of bankruptcy.

Metallgesellschaft's shareholders and creditors approved a 2.7 billion Deutsche mark (\$2 billion) bailout in an extraordinary meeting on Feb. 24.

At their annual meeting Wednesday, shareholders are expected to discuss a rights issue and restructuring but also plan to continue their probe into the supervisory board's knowledge of the oil futures trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange that led to the crisis in November.

Mr. Schmitz, also board member

of Deutsche Bank AG, one of Metallgesellschaft's largest shareholders, has accused Mr. Schimmelbusch of grave mismanagement.

Mr. Schimmelbusch, a respected business leader until the trading crisis emerged, was accused of having

turned a liquidity problem into 2.3 billion DM in losses.

In response to the persistent suggestion that the supervisory board chairman fell asleep at the wheel, Mr. Schmitz insisted he had gone "above and beyond the call of duty with this company."

Mr. Schmitz also dismissed suggestions that he should have understood the risks involved in oil futures trading because he once served as supervisory board chair-

man of Wintershall AG, a German oil and gas company. "I was never in the oil hedging business," he said, "and no one at Deutsche Bank understands this business, either."

Mr. Schmitz repeated allegations that Mr. Schimmelbusch withheld information necessary to judge the soundness of the oil futures trading that provoked the crisis.

"If anyone had ever told us there were a problem, there would have been action," he said. "The affair

would have come to light, we would have seen the danger much earlier and possibly avoided the full extent of the losses."

He also accused Mr. Schimmelbusch of deceiving the supervisory board on other issues. "He certainly didn't tell us the whole truth about the smelting operations," he said, referring to Metallgesellschaft's zinc and lead refining activities.

"There was a problem, there would have been action," he said. "Mr. Schimmelbusch could not be

reached for comment. Asked when he first became aware of liquidity problems at Metallgesellschaft's U.S. trading subsidiary, MG Corp., Mr. Schmitz said "a few days before Dec. 3."

Some German journalists caught wind of the problems earlier, he said.

He denied German press reports that he had begun to worry about the scope of the oil hedging operations as early as July.

Mr. Schimmelbusch could not be

### For investment information

Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

## EU Commission Moves Toward Lifting Banana Quotas

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Tuesday it agreed with several Latin American countries to raise its banana import quotas but the move failed to satisfy Germany, which indicated it would continue legal action to overturn the quotas.

Agriculture Commissioner René Stechen said the European Union would increase its import quota of

2 million tons for bananas from mostly Latin countries to 2.1 million tons this year and 2.2 million in 1995, and reduce the tariff on those bananas to 75 European Currency Units (\$36) a ton from 100 ECU. Bananas have a market value of \$2 billion a year in Europe.

In exchange, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela agreed to drop their action launched within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade against the quota system.

The agreement did not involve Guatemala, which along with the other four countries had pressed the GATT case, nor did it include Panama and Ecuador, top banana exporters that have fought the quotas outside GATT.

Jochen Borchert, Bonn's agriculture minister, told fellow EU agriculture ministers at a meeting here that the quota increase was a step in the right direction for Germany, the world's most voracious consumer of bananas. But he said Bonn would need to see all Latin countries agree to the new regime before considering dropping its lawsuit against the quotas in the European Court of Justice.

Other German officials were more critical at a meeting of the Union's so-called 113 trade committee, saying Bonn wanted to lift the quota to 2.5 million tons with subsequent increases of 5 percent a year.

The accord does not affect a quota of roughly 800,000 tons a year that is reserved for former colonies of EU countries such as the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and St. Lucia.

Mr. Stechen said the European Union must be the needs of their own people."

Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador will have the possibility of increasing their sales under the agreement, but only the four countries that signed the pact will be guaranteed higher shipments, the spokesman said.

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The accord does not affect a quota of roughly 800,0

# Japan to End Restraints On Auto Exports to U.S.

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan said Tuesday it would end its voluntary restraints on exports of automobiles to the United States when its fiscal year ends Thursday.

The export restrictions, an example of what is now called managed trade, were begun in 1981, when American carmakers were reeling from Japanese competition. But the end of the program comes as Detroit's Big Three, apparently having narrowed the quality gap with Japan, are increasing their share of the American market.

The export restraints have had little actual impact for seven years because exports have dropped below the limits set as Japanese companies have shifted production to factories in the United States. For the year ending Thursday, exports of Japanese cars to the United States will total about 1,400,000, down from 1,570,000 a year earlier and well below the current export ceiling of 1,650,000.

For that reason, the U.S. government is not expected to voice much opposition to Tuesday's announcement. In recent trade talks with Japan, Washington has been much more interested in expanding exports of American products to Japan than in blocking imports of Japanese products.

But some U.S. auto executives have argued that if the ceiling is too high, it should be lowered, not eliminated.

Perhaps out of caution, therefore, Japan waited until just before the end of its fiscal year. And it made its announcement on a day the news would be overshadowed by a bigger announcement of measures to open its markets.

In announcing the decision at a news conference, Hiroshi Kumagai, the minister of international trade and industry, said one reason Japan was eliminating the auto export ceilings was that the world trade treaty reached in December under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade called for phasing out programs such as voluntary export restraints.

In recent trade talks, Japan has resisted Washington's pursuit of numerical targets for opening its markets.

But American officials point to the auto program as evidence that Japan is willing to agree to specific numbers if the situation demands them. Japan has argued that voluntarily restricting exports is possible while assuring that imports reach a certain level is beyond the government's control.

Japan also has restraints on exports of cars to Europe, although in that case, the ceilings are negotiable. In the case of the United States, Japan's trade ministry unilaterally sets the ceiling each year.

The ministry decided to institute the ceilings in 1981, in part to preclude the U.S. Congress from taking similar action. The ceiling was set at 1,680,000 units and was raised to 1,850,000 in 1984 and 2,300,000 million in fiscal years 1985 through 1991, before dropping to 1,650,000.

But the voluntary restraints helped cause big changes in the industry. Partly because the number of vehicles they could export were limited, Japanese companies began shifting from the economy cars they had started with to larger cars, increasing their profits.

The export ceilings also spurred the Japanese companies to build factories in the United States. Now the companies are shifting production to those transplant factories because of political pressures and because the rise of the yen has made exporting from Japan unprofitable.

## Honda and Mazda Hedge Their Pledges

Honda Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp. said they would try to increase their imports to ease trade tensions with the United States, but only on certain conditions, Agency France-Presse reported.

Honda said it had set goals for increased purchases of American-made auto parts for its operations in the United States and for its imports of parts, vehicles and other products worldwide, but it said this was not an "enforceable commitment."

Mazda also said it expected to buy more American-made and other imported auto parts in future years, but only if overseas suppliers "become more competitive and work jointly with us in our development and production processes."

## Moody's Rates Manila Banks

Reuters

HONG KONG — Moody's Investors Service Inc. on Tuesday set ratings on debt of two Philippine banks for the first time since the country's debt crisis in the 1980s.

The credit-rating concern assigned a Ba-3 rating to \$175 million of 8 percent Eurobonds due 1998 issued by Development Bank of the Philippines and gave the same rating to a privately placed medium-term note program of about \$400 million by Philippine National Bank.

An independent analyst, Marc Faber, said: "I would say the debt rating is about where it should be. But it is typical of rating agencies that they lag behind the trend. They are lagging indicators and not leading indicators."

Mr. Faber said he was concerned

about problems facing the Philippines, specifically inflation and the growing divide between the rich and the poor.

Moody's also assigned ratings of Ba-3 and Not Prime to Development Bank for its long-term and short-term foreign-currency deposit obligations, respectively, and ratings of Baas-3 and Prime-3 for its long-term and short-term Philipino peso deposits.

Both banks were bailed out by the government in 1986 after they became insolvent because of loans made during the rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was overthrown that year.

Philippine National Bank, now 57 percent government-owned, has a loan portfolio that is 80 percent short-term and is dominated by the enterprises.

biggest Philippine blue-chip companies and the government, Joey Salcedo, head of research at Barings Securities in Manila, said.

"It deserves something much better" than Ba-3, he said. "The loan portfolio of this bank is beautiful."

Moody's said PNB's assets, although good, were subject to considerable volatility.

Its lending remains heavily concentrated on several large exposures but has become more diversified.

The development bank concentrates on funding industrial and agricultural enterprises, in many cases indirectly by lending to accredited financial institutions that in turn provide loans to the enterprises.

Not one U.S. securities house has taken up a special trading seat on the Shanghai market.

What irks some of the British is that they have been plugging away at Chinese issues for several years and Morgan Stanley, which has yet to do a single Chinese class B or class H share offering, breezes in and seems poised to pluck several of this year's juiciest underwriting plums.

## In Shanghai, A Very Special Relationship

Reuters

SHANGHAI — When the president of Morgan Stanley Group Inc. blazed into Shanghai amid a wall of police sirens and flashing lights several weeks ago, a few British noses were put out of joint.

The Brits got even sniffer when they found out that John Mack and his entourage had just zipped down from Beijing in a chartered jet after talks with Prime Minister Li Peng.

"Splashy. Typically American," one British finance executive snorted.

After sparing for business in Hong Kong, where his U.S. securities houses have lately charged in with huge operations, British-U.S. rivalry has shifted to Shanghai.

At stake are fat underwriting fees for a new batch of 22 Chinese companies that have been picked to issue stock on overseas exchanges this year.

Longer-term, Shanghai, with its booming stock market, is emerging as China's financial center; billions of dollars will be raised here to fund national development.

Securities houses are making an elaborate display of commitment to the city in hopes it will pay off when Rothschild traded Mexican silver here.

Peter Baring went one better. He claimed a 200-year attachment to Shanghai for Baring. At his news conference, Mr. Baring couldn't resist a jab at the Yanks.

He said that in Shanghai,

Merrill Lynch & Co. has been trumpeting its arrival as the first U.S. house in Shanghai by running advertisements month after month on the Asian satellite network STAR TV.

Now, three of the world's biggest financial houses have opened Shanghai offices in almost as many weeks — Morgan Stanley, Barnes PLC and N.M. Rothschild & Sons.

Hotel ballrooms are doing a brisk trade in banquets and cocktail parties. Public relations firms are hustling journalists. Stock exchange officials complain of exhaustion from receiving all the bigwigs.

# NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	1993 St	High Low Latest Chg/
19 TDA A Pubs			11	-11
20 TDA B Pubs			11	-11
21 TDA C Pubs			11	-11
22 TDA D Pubs			11	-11
23 TDA E Pubs			11	-11
24 TDA F Pubs			11	-11
25 TDA G Pubs			11	-11
26 TDA H Pubs			11	-11
27 TDA I Pubs			11	-11
28 TDA J Pubs			11	-11
29 TDA K Pubs			11	-11
30 TDA L Pubs			11	-11
31 TDA M Pubs			11	-11
32 TDA N Pubs			11	-11
33 TDA O Pubs			11	-11
34 TDA P Pubs			11	-11
35 TDA Q Pubs			11	-11
36 TDA R Pubs			11	-11
37 TDA S Pubs			11	-11
38 TDA T Pubs			11	-11
39 TDA U Pubs			11	-11
40 TDA V Pubs			11	-11
41 TDA W Pubs			11	-11
42 TDA X Pubs			11	-11
43 TDA Y Pubs			11	-11
44 TDA Z Pubs			11	-11
45 TDA AA Pubs			11	-11
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# SPORTS

## In Crunch Time, Call 'Big Nasty'

**Williamson Powers Arkansas**

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

DALLAS—Arkansas' Corliss Williamson has the size of a tackle, the agility of a guard and the offensive game of a center.

What does that make him?

"Probably the best true power forward in college basketball," the Arkansas guard Scotty Thurman said. "I think Glenn Robinson is not really a power, power forward. That's what Corliss is." Robinson is Purdue's consensus national player of the year.

Robinson's nickname is Big Dog. Williamson's is Big Nasty.

Before warm-ups for home games, the 6-foot-7, 250-pound (2-meter, 113-kilogram) sophomore spends 15 to 20 minutes lifting weights. On the road, where there are no weight rooms adjacent to the Razorbacks' locker room, he settles for sit-ups and push-ups.

"You go in and pump iron, and your adrenaline gets to flowing," he said. "You start sweating. It gets me into an aggressive mood. Usually that carries on out there to the court."

Or, in his case, back to the locker room, where he carries out another ritual before every game. He punches each of his teammates in the chest as they head out to the court.

"I don't hit them as hard as I can," he said. "I hit them pretty hard though. It's kind of like a gut check—you know, to see if their hearts are there."

So far, they have been. With Williamson leading the way, the Razorbacks are headed to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Final Four this weekend in Charlotte, North Carolina.

After being named Southeastern Conference player of the year, he has shot a mere 72.3 percent in the NCAA tournament (34-for-47). That figure fell with his practically scattershot 6-for-10 performance in Sunday's Midwest Regional final victory over Michigan.

But because he now has more than the requisite 70 career attempts in NCAA tournament play, he has surpassed UCLA's Bill Walton as the leader in career NCAA tournament field goal percentage. Walton was 109-for-159 (.686) in 12 games. Williamson is 53-for-72 (.736) in seven.

When the Razorbacks needed an important basket late in Sunday's game, they went to Williamson even though he had scored just six points on 3-of-7 shooting during the first 34 minutes. He came through by muscling in three baskets in as many attempts. The last one gave Arkansas a 69-63 lead with 2:45 to play.

"The last few minutes the coaches looked at me and my teammates looked at me and told me to step it up," Williamson said. "I looked at myself and I said: 'They're right. I have to step it up. It's crunch time.'"

In a way, of course, it's crunch time all the time for Williamson. Yes, he can handle the ball on the perimeter, shoot jump shots out to 17 feet or drive the ball to the goal. Sure, he can definitely thunder down the court on a fast break, make a basket-like leap, and then slam down an alley-oop pass. He also averages a little more than two assists per game, third-best on the Arkansas team.

Those were all skills he learned while playing for the Arkansas Wings, an Amateur Athletic Union team on which—for one of the few times in his early career—he wasn't the biggest player on his team. That honor belonged to Richard Scott, now a 6-7, 215-pound power forward at Kansas.

But fitness is not what Coach Nolan Richardson wants and needs from Williamson—not when the Razorbacks have sweet shooters such as Thurman and pesky defenders such as point guard Corey Beck.

"Pound for pound, Corliss Williamson may be the strongest basketball player in the world," Richardson said. "I'm not talking about in this state or in this city or in this country. I'm talking about in the world. He is our offense inside. He makes everybody else strong."

Said 6-11, 260-pound freshman center Darnell Robinson: "He's a distraction for me in the weight room. He works out with stuff that I probably can't even lift."

The Arkansas strength coach Don Decker said that, by design, Williamson doesn't weigh train the way football players do.

"But he could weigh 280 in a heartbeat," Decker said. "He could play defensive line if he trained that way."

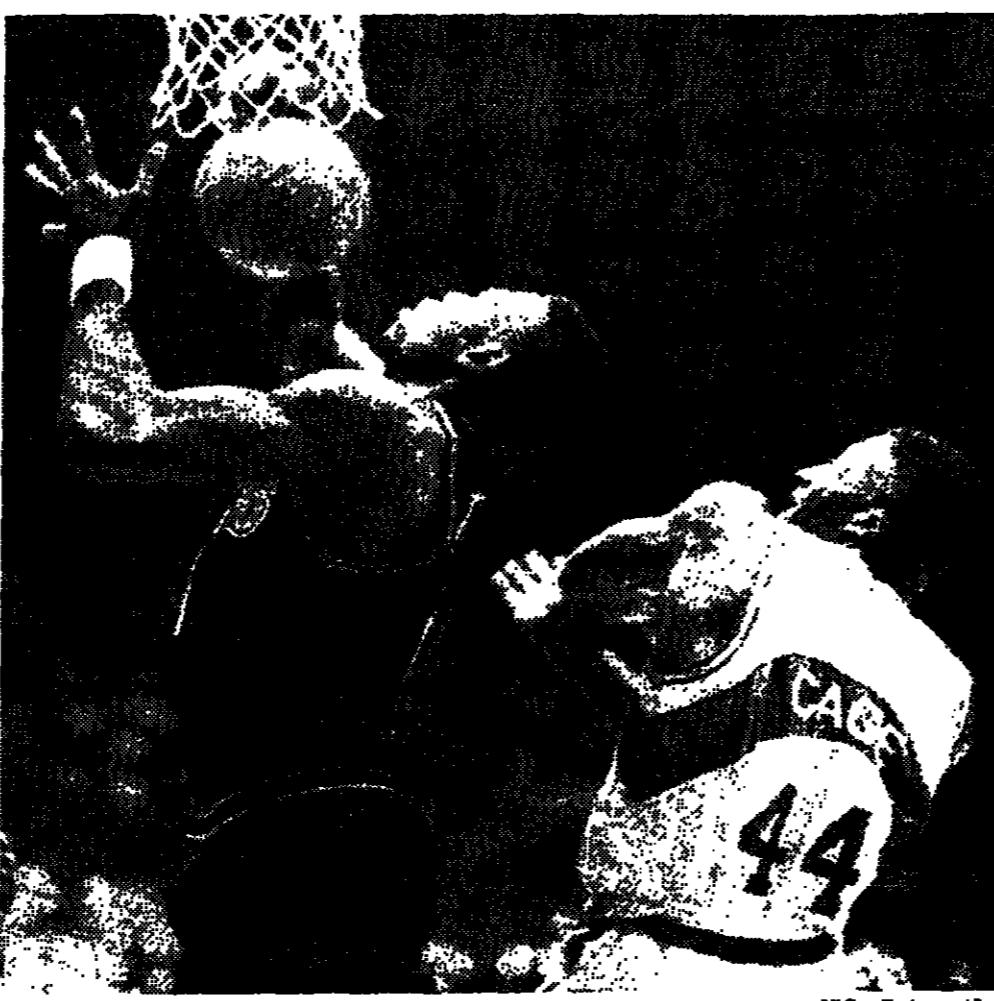
But for all that Big Nasty stuff on the court, he's Big Nicety off the court. He usually speaks softly, and acting is among his top interests outside of basketball. A communications major, he is minor in drama.

"It's like a chance to get away from basketball and just ordinary life," he said. "You can go to class and be yourself or you can change personalities. You can be a villain, you can be a good guy, you can be a baby, you can switch over and be a woman."

His greatest role, though, has been that of state hero. He grew up in Russellville, Arkansas, and has so far fulfilled the expectations that have been placed on him since he was a youngster.

"I saw him when he was playing for the Arkansas Wings," the Michigan coach, Steve Fisher, recalled. "He was the talk of the state when he was 14 years old, and he's continued to get better and better."

Said Williamson: "I'm happy at home. I made the best choice for me, for my family. Now, it feels extra great knowing that I'm from the state of Arkansas and I'm playing for the University of Arkansas and I'm going to the Final Four."



BILL CLARK/The Associated Press

## Pacers End Drought With a Deluge

The Associated Press  
Indiana's scoring drought ended in a deluge of baskets.

Reggie Miller bombed from the

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

outside, Rik Smits hit shots from in the paint and five other players

scored in double figures Monday night as the Pacers matched their best offensive output of the season with a 126-93 victory over the visiting Los Angeles Clippers.

The Pacers were averaging 87.9 points over the past 12 games.

Smits scored 27 points to lead all scorers. Miller added 16 and Haywoode Workman added 16

points and nine assists. Kenny Williams scored 13 and Dale Davis had 10 points and 10 rebounds.

SuperSonics 111, Nuggets 97:

Gary Payton scored 23 points and Seattle forced 23 turnovers in beating visiting Denver.

The Sonics shot under 40 percent for the third time this season, but their defense carried them to their fifth straight victory.

### SIDELINES

#### Gillooly's Sentencing Is Delayed

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP)—Sentencing for the figure skater Tonya Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gillooly, has been moved back to July 5.

Gillooly was to have been sentenced Friday for his role in the attack on Harding's rival, Nancy Kerrigan. But the date was changed Monday to allow time for the three others charged in the attack to have their cases resolved.

Gillooly pleaded guilty to racketeering. As part of a plea agreement, prosecutors agreed to recommend he be sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$100,000. Under Oregon sentencing guidelines, Gillooly would have to serve 19 months in prison. Under terms of his deal, Gillooly agreed to testify against others in the case. In Oregon, it is routine for people who have made such plea bargains to be sentenced after all pending court actions against others in the case are completed.

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### SCOREBOARD

#### BASKETBALL

##### NBA Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

##### Midwest Division

##### Mountain Division

##### Pacific Division

##### Western Conference

##### Midwest Division

##### Central Division

##### Mountain Division

##### Pacific Division

##### Western Conference

##### Atlantic Division

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# SPORTS

## 2 Witnesses Withdraw Charges in Tapie Case

Reuters

VALENCIENNES, France — Two of the main witnesses in France's soccer bribery scandal withdrew testimony against the Marseille soccer club owner Bernard Tapie during a confrontation before magistrates on Tuesday, sources said.

Former Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydelie, who has admitted giving a 250,000 franc (\$44,000) bribe to a Valenciennes player, withdrew earlier statements in which he said Tapie tried to put pressure on him to change his testimony about the case.

"My client said today that Bernard Tapie was never involved in this affair," Eydelie's lawyer said.

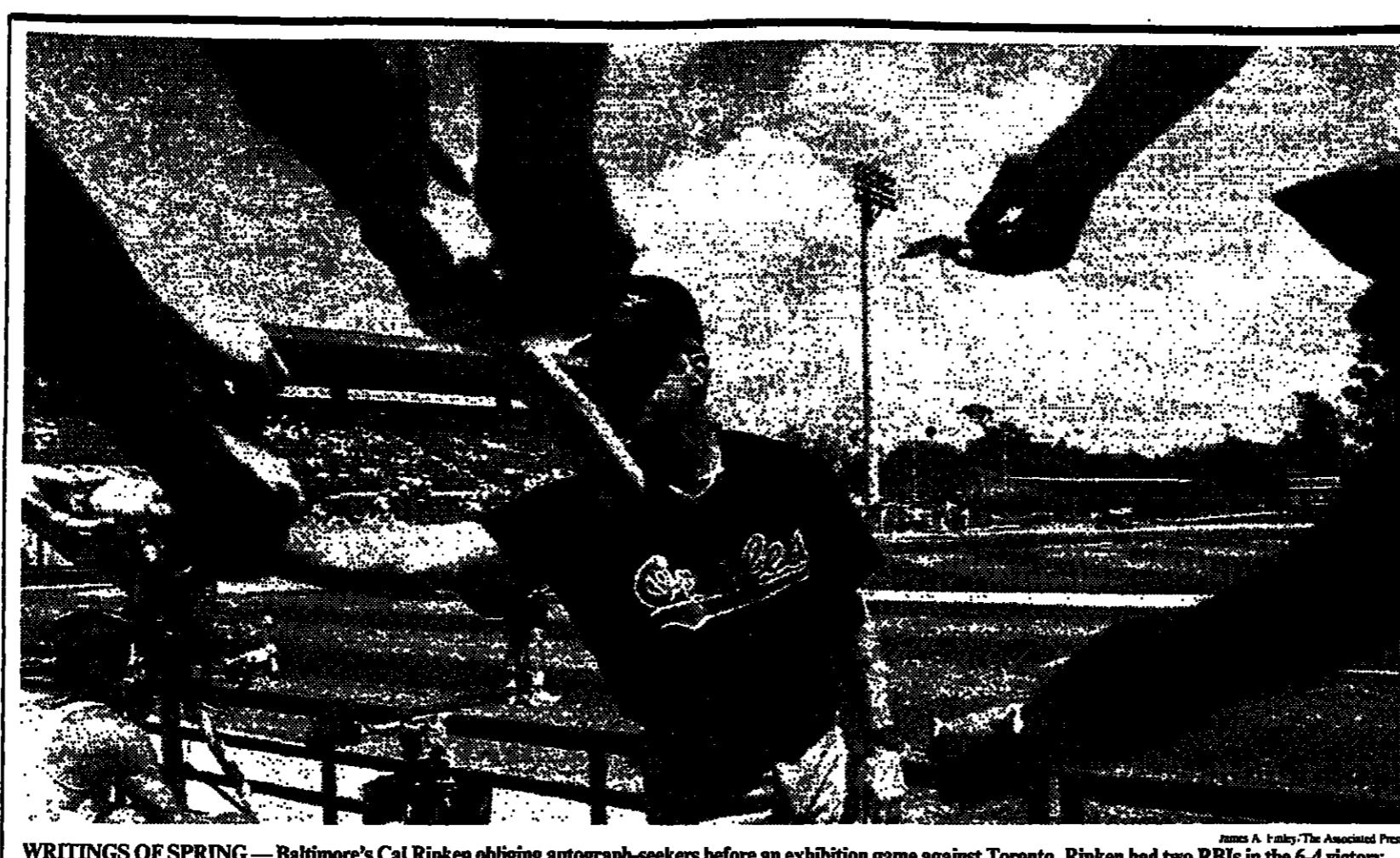
Judge Bernard Beffy confirmed "there has indeed been a change in statements by the player and I don't know why."

The Valenciennes club chairman, Michel Coenca, who earlier also implicated Tapie in the alleged attempt to bribe Valenciennes to lose an important match to Marseille in May, said Tuesday he had only let Tapie know that a bribery attempt was under way.

Marseille, the 1993 European champions, was banned from European soccer this season over the bribery scandal.

A triumphant Tapie said after the confrontation that the truth now was emerging. But he remained under investigation because of allegations of involvement in the case made by Valenciennes trainer Bob Primorac.

Tapie was placed under investigation for suspected fraud and forgery in a separate case Saturday, which dealt with the finances of nine soccer clubs, including his. He is also under investigation for fraud in yet a third case which deals with his private business affairs.



WRITINGS OF SPRING — Baltimore's Cal Ripken obliging autograph-seekers before an exhibition game against Toronto. Ripken had two RBIs in the 6-4 victory.

## Johnson Leaves Cowboys in Feud With Owner

The Associated Press

IRVING, Texas — Jimmy Johnson severed his tempestuous five-year relationship with owner Jerry Jones on Tuesday, leaving the Dallas Cowboys and a chance to win an unprecedented third straight Super Bowl.

"After our discussions, we have mutually decided that I would no longer be the head football coach of the Dallas Cowboys,"

Johnson said, sitting to the right of Jones at the Cowboys' Valley Ranch headquarters after two days of meetings.

"Personally, it was a time I felt like I needed to pull back some," Johnson said. "I felt I had to be 100 percent totally focused, or I'm not going to be into it like I need to be. I felt like I was beginning to lose that focus,

and because of that I'm no longer coach of the Dallas Cowboys."

Jones said that it was in the best interests of everybody concerned.

"There are no negatives when you look at it," the team owner said, before thanking Johnson for his service.

Their feud began almost as soon as Jones bought the team in 1989, fired Tom Landry and made Johnson the coach.

It boiled over last week at the NFL meetings in Orlando, Florida. After a perceived snub by Johnson, Jones suggested in an early morning barroom conversation that he would fire his coach and replace him with former Oklahoma coach Barry Switzer.

Many of the differences have stemmed from the desire of Jones, Johnson's team-

mate at Arkansas in the early 1960s, to be known as "a football guy." Jones said during the week preceding the Cowboys' 30-13 win over Buffalo in January that he had the authority to coach the team.

Switzer was one of the possible successors along with Notre Dame coach Lou Holtz and defensive coordinator Butch Davis. Davis has never been a head coach at any level and has been with Johnson since his days at Oklahoma State, but at this late date he would be the most likely successor for reasons of continuity.

"This boiled down to a personal thing between Jimmy and Jerry," Davis said. "It was nothing about football, it was nothing about management. This was personal."

Johnson, infuriated, left the meetings the next morning.

Johnson's departure, however, may lead to the defection of some of that talent including linebacker Ken Norton, fullback Daryl Johnston, wide receiver Alvin Harper and offensive linemen Nate Newton and Kevin Gogan.

Johnson's departure, however, may lead to the defection of some of that talent including linebacker Ken Norton, fullback Daryl Johnston, wide receiver Alvin Harper and offensive linemen Nate Newton and Kevin Gogan.

## Arsenal Gains Advantage in Draw With PSG

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Then, in the 50th minute, Ginola

scored the target.

Police detained about 200 people, many of them English fans, outside the Parc des Princes before the match.

"It was a preventive sweep to avoid trouble," a police spokesman said. "Most of them were drunk and had no tickets anyway."

Benfica 2, Parma 1. In Lisbon, Rui Costa celebrated his 22nd birthday by setting up one goal and scoring another as Benfica beat the holders of the Cup Winners' Cup.

Costa struck the winner in the 60th minute to give the Lisbon team a narrow advantage for the trip to Italy for the second leg.

A superb piece of skill from the midfield led to Benfica going ahead after only seven minutes.

Costa weaved his way past three defenders on the left flank before threading a perfectly weighted pass for suitor Isaia to beat the offside trap and finish with a low shot from just inside the box.

With the action flowing from end-to-end, Parma equalized six minutes later after the Benfica defense failed to clear on the edge of their box. The ball was squared to the unmarked Gianfranco Zola and the Italian midfielder blasted it into the net from 16 yards.

Salzburg 0, Karlsruhe 0. Casino Salzburg failed to capitalize on the home-field advantage as they were held to a bruising standoff by the German side Karlsruhe in a UEFA Cup match that saw seven bookings.

But it was the no-nonsense Germans who were left basking themselves the loudest after the 0-0 semifinal first leg encounter.

They had five men booked and three of them — Russian Valeri Schmarov, Gunther Metz and Michael Wittner — will miss the return leg.

(Reuters, AFP)

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Appears on Page 7

#### PERSONALS

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## OBSERVER

*A Funeral in Phoenix*

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The Democrats may be brain-dead, but the Republicans are now entering the Robespierre phase of their conservative revolution, which means the end is near for them too.

After that we can all enjoy government by PAC (shorthand for political action committee), a system under which gangs of the well-to-do, both corporate and rich, pour money to buy congressmen.

People who are not well-to-do will probably have to join the political equivalent of those cockamamie "alliances" proposed in the Clinton health-care bill to reduce the insurance industry's power to punish the sick, the infirm and the dying.

I began to suspect the Republicans were deep into Robespierre mode when their last national convention, with Ronald Reagan in the wings waiting to go on, let Patrick Buchanan keep talking until prime time ran out.

Here was an entire political party on national television, and it had Reagan, the greatest vote-getter since Eisenhower, maybe since Franklin Roosevelt, waiting to speak to the whole darn United States, and it kept him waiting! And waiting and waiting while a newspaper columnist hogged every last minute of prime time.

This, friends, was evidence of a political party with an instinct for the hearts.

There has been more since. Consider the sudden rise to eminence of that unscrupulous Texas dinosaur, Senator Phil Gramm, not just as chairman of the party's Senate campaign committee, but also as a possible presidential candidate.

What Bella Abzug used to be to the Democratic Party, Gramm is to the Republicans; to wit, a powerful instrument for rousing the devout and for terrifying the other 90 percent of political humanity.

A recent New York Times story about the cruel treatment being given former Senator Barry Goldwater makes it ominously clear that the spirit of Robespierre infects the party, making it ripe for cataclysm.

Goldwater is the father of Republican conservatism. He fought the impossible campaign of 1964, took a terrible beating from Lyndon Johnson, and in the process created a

new enthusiasm among Republicans for what came to be called conservatism.

What fun Democrats had running against him that year! His campaign slogan was, "In your heart you know he's right." Democrats scratched out the word "right," and wrote in "nous."

Now, 30 years later, the children of his revolution are through with him. They accuse him of being soft on Clinton, soft on homosexuals, soft on the abortion issue. They want his name taken off the Barry Goldwater Center in Phoenix, off the high school in Deer Valley, the boulevard in Scottsdale, the airport wing in Phoenix, the engineering center at Arizona State University.

Robespierre, of course, would have to send the original makers of the French Revolution to the guillotine. Most of them had already been chopped, or had fled the country, by the time he came to power.

In his zeal to preserve the revolution's purity, however, he used the guillotine so tirelessly that eventually no one, not even his closest allies, felt safe. At the end everything was so scared of losing his head that Robespierre was seized in a mass uprising of the terrified.

His jaw was shattered, which made it hard to plead his case, and before he could do so they dispatched him with a drop of the blade, and the steam went out of the Revolution.

Revolutionaries who had survived had lost the old zest for packing the tumbrils with absolutely everyone suspected of deviating from the orthodoxy of the moment.

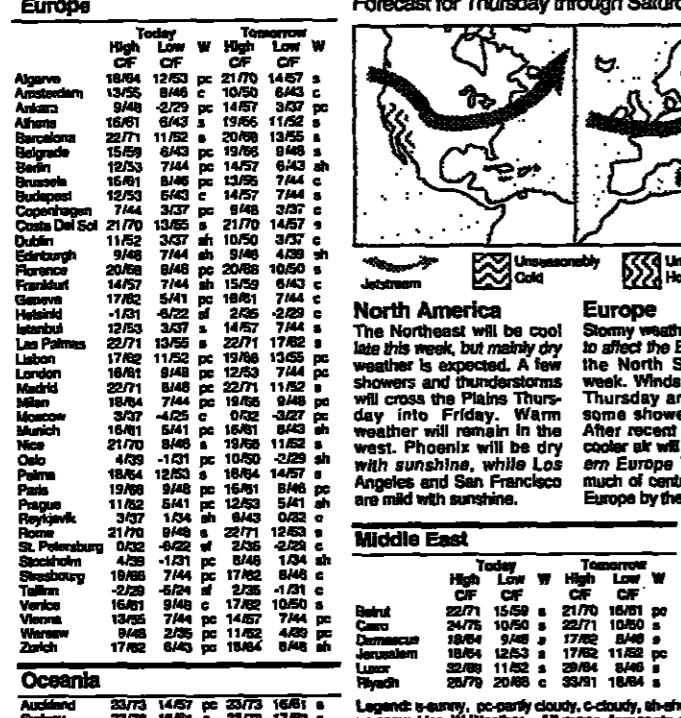
The Republican Party has for many years now been loading its own into the tumbrils. The offense: deviation from the orthodox conservative line. The habit began, ironically, at the 1964 convention which nominated Goldwater; conservatives who despised Nelson Rockefeller made it almost impossible for him to speak.

Since then there has been a long list of distinguished Republicans shunted out of power positions in Congress and even discouraged from continuing in politics. Now it is Barry Goldwater's turn. The founder, kaput! The end is surely nigh.

New York Times Service

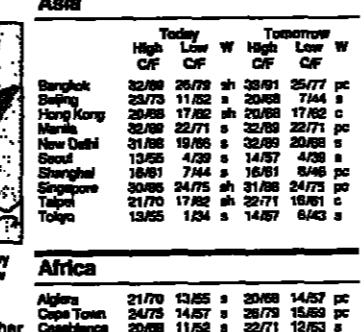
## WEATHER

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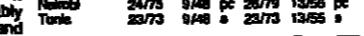


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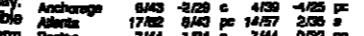
## Asia



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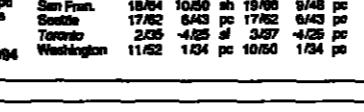
## North America



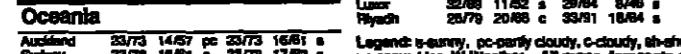
## Latin America



## Middle East



## Oceania



Legend: - sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, -rain, -snow, fl-flurries, s-snow. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

*Eugene Ionesco's 'Theater of Derision'*By Mel Gussow  
New York Times Service

**E**UGENE IONESCO, whose innovative plays revolutionized the contemporary theater, devastatingly satirized modern society while discovering new uses of language and theatrical techniques. Inspired by silent film clowns and vaudeville, he was a playful playwright, clownish in his own personality as well as in his work onstage.

With outrageous comedy, Ionesco, who died in Paris Monday at the age of 84, attacked the most serious subjects: blind conformity and totalitarianism, despair and death. Repeatedly he challenged — and accosted — the audience and his critics. As he said, "The human drama is as absurd as it is painful."

Along with Samuel Beckett and Jean Genet, Ionesco was one of a trinity of pioneering experimental playwrights who lived and worked in Paris. Although there were thematic bridges among the three, Ionesco's distinction was in his fanciful surrealism and sense of Dada.

He had a profound effect on younger playwrights, including Tom Stoppard, Fernando Arrabal, Edward Albee, Tina Howe and Christopher Durang. Ionesco was among the playwrights often grouped as practitioners of the Theater of the Absurd. He objected to the label, preferring, he said, the Theater of Derision.

In his work, he turned drawing-room comedy on its head ("The Bald Soprano"), had a stage filled with empty chairs ("The Chairs") and transformed man into beast ("Rhinoceros").

Although his playwriting career did not begin until he was 40, he wrote 28 plays as well as several books of memoirs.

Throughout his career, he was an imaginative iconoclast who could create the most bizarre imagery.

"Rhinoceros," in its 1961 Broadway production, proved to be his breakthrough play, enriched by Zero Mostel's virtuosic performance, in which he transmogrified himself from man to rhinoceros without altering his makeup or costume.

Roaring, bellowing, hilarious, Mostel put the playwright on the international theatrical map, and "Rhinoceros" ran for 241 performances. But the play was only one of many that insured Ionesco's stature.

Despite his reputation for controversy, he saw himself as a preserver of theater, a classicist and "a supreme realist." He insisted that he wrote archetypes, not stereotypes.

As he said in 1958, "I believe that the aim of the avant-garde should be to rediscover — not invent — in their purest state, the permanent forms and forgotten ideals of the theater." He added: "I make no



Playwright Ionesco as "The Bald Soprano" went into its 21st year in Paris.

claim to have succeeded in this. But others will succeed, and show that all truth and reality is classical and eternal."

He was "the Molière of the 20th century," said Rosette C. Lamont, the author of "Ionesco's Imperatives: The Politics of Culture" (Michigan University Press, 1993) and an acknowledged authority on Ionesco's work. "Like Molière in his late plays," she continued, "in Ionesco's plays, there is a seamless amalgam of the comic and tragic." In her eyes, he was a master of the "metaphysical farce," an oxymoron

that the playwright accepted as accurate. Ionesco was born in Slatina, Romania, on Nov. 26, 1909, although he took three years off his age and claimed 1912 as his birth year, presumably because he wanted to have made his name before the age of 40. His father was Romanian, his mother French. As a child, he lived in Paris.

In an article titled "Experience in the Theater," he remembered his introduction to a world that would preoccupy him for a lifetime. The puppet show in Luxembourg Gardens fascinated him, as the puppets

*In His Own Manner of Speaking*

New York Times Service

Here is a sample of Ionesco's dialogue:

**Mrs. Martin:** I can buy a pocketknife for my brother, but you can't buy Ireland for your grandfather.

**Mr. Smith:** One walks on his feet, but one

heats with electricity or coal.

**Mr. Martin:** He who sells an ox today,

will have an egg tomorrow.

**Mr. Smith:** In real life, one must look out of the window.

**Mrs. Martin:** When I say yes, it's only a manner of speaking.

**Mrs. Martin:** To each his own.

— From "The Bald Soprano" (1950)

"talked, moved, clubbed each other." It was, he said, "the spectacle of the world itself . . . presented itself to me in an infinitely simplified and caricatured form, as if to determine its grotesque and brutal truth."

"The Bald Soprano" (Le Cantatrice Chauve) was inspired by his own attempts to learn English by using an English-French conversational manual. Copying out phrases, he realized he was relaying obvious truths, that there are seven days in a week and that the ceiling is above, the floor below. Carrying that premise to ridiculous, word-spitting heights, he wrote his first play — and no bald soprano appeared onstage. An actor improvised those words, and Ionesco seized upon them and changed the play's title from "English Made Easy."

The play was intended, he said, as "a parody of human behavior and therefore a parody of theater, too." Presented in 1950 at the tiny Théâtre des Noctambules in Paris, it received some initially hostile reviews but became the catalyst for his career. More than 40 years later, the play is still running in another theater in Paris.

"Rhinoceros" brought him his widest public. Jean-Louis Barrault starred in the play in Paris and Laurence Olivier in London. But it was the Broadway production, directed by Joseph Anthony and starring Zero Mostel and Eli Wallach, that brought him his greatest celebrity. Mostel later starred in an unsuccessful film version of the play, directed by Tom O'Horgan. "Rhinoceros" and other plays charted the progress of Ionesco's Everyman, a character named Berenger.

Throughout his life, he said he was apolitical, a fact he often disposed in his plays, especially those in his later period, like "A Stroll in the Air," (a comic walk with reference to World War II and the Holocaust) and "Man With Bags" a play about exile, in which a traveler is adrift in a world without place names. (Is there life without geography?)

In his last play, "Journeys Among the Dead" was scheduled to be performed at the Guggenheim Museum in 1980 but never opened.

Ionesco also wrote a novel ("The Hermit") and short stories, dramatic theory ("Notes and Counter Notes"), memoirs and fairy tales for children. He also painted and made lithographs; in the 1980s he stopped writing plays, and devoted much of his time to painting and exhibiting his artwork.

In his early 20s, he wrote about his reasons for wanting to be a writer: "To allow others to share in the astonishment of being, the dazzlement of existence, and to shout to God and other human beings our anguish, letting it be known that we were there."

## PEOPLE

**Japanese Arts Patron Moves Into Dali's Seat**

Yosof Kobayashi, the Japanese arts patron, will be inducted into the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Paris Wednesday, taking the seat formerly occupied by Salvador Dalí. Elected an associate member of the academy in 1990, Kobayashi has been prominent in promoting cultural exchanges between France and Japan, sponsoring many exhibitions of French and other Western painters in the principal Japanese museums, among them shows of Fragonard, Matisse, Boucher and Monet in the 1980s.

Gianfranco Versace is in New York, not to parade his fashion designs but to promote a book he has put together about them. The coffee-table tome, featuring photographs of his fashion creations interspersed with essays, is called "Defenses." Published by Abberville Press, it has an haute-couture price — \$67.50.

The name of hair is gone and the leopard-skin pants are history, but David Lee Roth — 39, baldish and wearing looser clothes — is happy in the here and now. "The '80s were fun while they lasted," said the former lead singer for Van Halen. "But it's not something I long for. It was an expensive 10 years. And here is where the most challenge is for me."

Mort Sahl, who rose to fame making fun of the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower, does not exactly suffer from nostalgia. "The '50s were rigid, upright and sanitized for your protection," the comedian said in The New York Times. "All I remember was that everything good you had to speak in a plain brown wrapper," he said. He recalled that the first big laugh he got at the hungry i, in San Francisco, was in 1954, "when the House Un-American Activities Committee was going after Hollywood. I said, 'Every time the Russians throw someone in jail, we throw someone in too, just to show them they can't get away with it.'"

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 7 &amp; 17

## CROSSWORD

